

السلامة

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Clear, colder today; cold tonight. Chance of snow tomorrow. Temperature range: today 3-33; Thursday 14-28. Details on Page 61.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1976

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All the Nation's Fit to

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Fresh
ower Revenues and Higher Costs

Address on State of the City— Board Warns on Spending

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Mayor told of the troubles in a State address that was in the dim, gray morning to residents' attention to Federal officials.

Mayor told of the troubles in a State address that was in the dim, gray morning to residents' attention to Federal officials.

the city toward greater austerity most of last year. Reciting a litany of projected economy measures, the Mayor said that the city could not continue to finance the City University and that it was exploring ways to shift those costs to the state over the next few years.

In a related fiscal development, the Board of Education yesterday warned officials of 22 of the city's 32 community school districts that they must immediately cut their budgets or face disciplinary action, including possible suspension from office.

The city's three-year budget-cutting plan, focused on it in the attempt to reverse its spiral of debt and deficit, already appears to be falling about \$120 million short of original revenue projections for the first year, the Mayor said.

Continued on Page 39, Column 4

U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON ARMS ENDED; MODEST GAIN SEEN

Kissinger Leaving Moscow
Today, Reportedly With
Moscow's Proposals

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 — The United States and the Soviet Union concluded their high-level arms control negotiations tonight with an American official asserting that there had been "a considerable degree of progress," but acknowledging that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had failed to achieve his maximum goal—an agreement in principle to cover all outstanding issues.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger will return to Washington on Sunday night after stops in Brussels and Madrid and further negotiations will have to be held in coming weeks to try to settle those problems still outstanding that have delayed completion of the new accord setting limits on each side's long-range missiles and bombers.

Satisfaction Is Expressed
Both the Soviet and American sides have recently emphasized their desire to carry out the terms of the accord limiting strategic offensive weapons through 1985.

Officials of both countries said today that they were satisfied with the results of the talks.

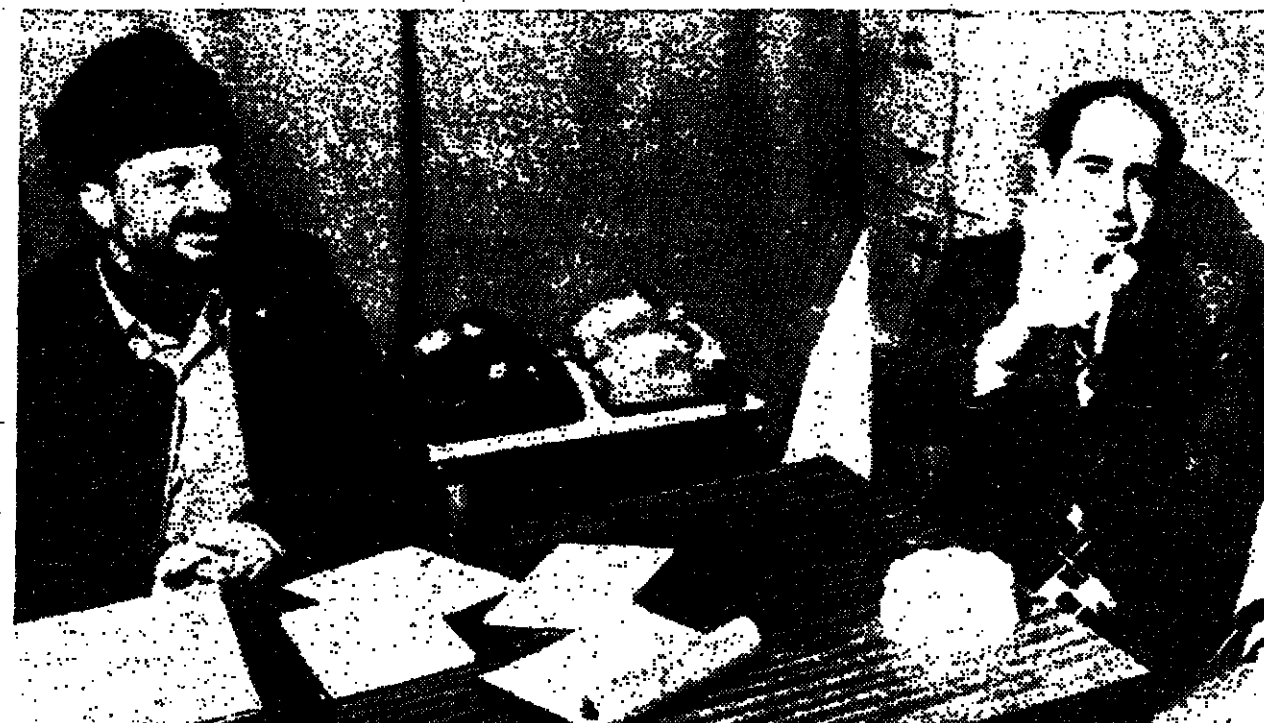
Moscow wanted to show progress before next month's Soviet Communist Party congress since détente will be a main foreign policy theme of the meeting, which is scheduled once in five years.

Winding up two days of talks in the Kremlin, Mr. Kissinger and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, and their top aides met for nearly four hours this evening. Earlier today, the 15-man ruling Politburo—or at least most of its key members—was reliably reported to have discussed the latest Soviet proposals that were given to Mr. Kissinger tonight.

Assessment of Results
Before the Moscow visit, Mr. Kissinger had said at a news conference in Washington that "the most that is achievable" on this trip was an agreement in principle.

It was not clear how far apart the two sides remain on key issues. But the official said that before the United States could respond further

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Maj. Gen. Hikmat Chehawi, Syria's Army Chief of Staff, motions to newsmen not to take photographs while meeting in Beirut with Yasir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to discuss the current crisis.

FORD CALLS 8 FIT TO RUN WITH HIM

Cites Richardson and Brooke
Among the 'Fully Qualified'
to Be Running Mate

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — President Ford, turning his attention from statecraft to state political primaries, discussed potential campaign running mates today.

In a White House interview with seven New Hampshire newspaper editors and reporters, the President listed Elliott L. Richardson, the Commerce Secretary-designate, and four Senators, each of whom Mr. Ford said had an "excellent" record.

75-Minute Meeting
Mr. Ford met for 75 minutes with representatives of every New Hampshire daily newspaper except the largest, The Manchester Union Leader.

The newspaper representatives were invited to the White House today, according to a well-placed Ford aide, to try to build support for the President when opinion samplers begin polling the state tomorrow.

By coincidence, the inter-

The War in Angola: View From 2 Sides

Luanda Confident

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

Special to The New York Times
LUANDA, Angola, Jan. 22 — This is now a self-confident city.

Two months ago, when this reporter was last here, the newly proclaimed capital of the People's Republic of Angola was in the grip of a jittery vigilance and mounting corrosion.

Now the children with their weapons are gone. There are no checkpoints. Civilian policemen in new blue uniforms direct traffic.

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Huambo Gloomy

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times
HUAMBO, Angola, Jan. 21 — The streets are nearly deserted, except for a few cars racing recklessly, their tires squealing.

The banks are locked; the post office does not function. The city water supply stopped running a month ago.

This was the city that the Portuguese proudly called Nova Lisboa—New Lisbon—while they were masters of Angola.

But this half, virtually cut off from the world, producing almost nothing and consuming the fruits of its past labor, appears to be heading

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

ITALY SEEKS HELP TO BOLSTER LIRA

Hopes to Raise \$1.25 Billion
From U.S., Germany and
I.M.F. to Ease Crisis

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times
ROME, Jan. 22 — In dramatic moves to bolster the sinking lira, Italy sought help today from the International Monetary Fund, the United States and West Germany.

In all, Italy hoped to raise \$1.25 billion from the three sources, generate confidence in the lira and ease the speculation against it.

While the funds from abroad would undoubtedly help, most experts agreed that the solution of the monetary crisis here depended largely on ending political troubles.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

BEIRUT ANNOUNCES PEACE AGREEMENT IN FACTIONAL WAR

President Says 'All Parties'
Accept Syrian-Promoted
Pact in 9-Month Conflict

GAIN SEEN FOR MOSLEMS

Military Committee Formed
to Oversee Cease-Fire—
Some Shooting Continues

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

Special to The New York Times
BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 22 — A political and military agreement, underwritten by Syria, to bring an end to Lebanon's nine-month civil war was announced today as fighting continued in many parts of the country.

For the first time since the conflict erupted in April, the office of President Suleiman Franjeh announced that "all parties" had agreed to an "embracing political settlement" that appeared to grant some Moslem demands for a greater share of political power while preserving the position of Lebanon's Christian community, now in the minority.

The cornerstone of the agreement appeared to be a group called the Higher Military Committee, composed of Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrian officers, who are charged with putting into effect a cease-fire starting at 8 P.M.

Explosions in Beirut
Shortly before midnight, explosions and shooting were heard in parts of Beirut but the intensity of violence appeared to have tapered off somewhat.

The announcement came against a backdrop of reports of sharp clashes in northern, eastern and southern Lebanon. Lebanese Air Force jets attacked a force of Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems and leftists besieging the seaside mansion of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, head of the National Liberal Party.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

TO STUDY S.E.C. Subpoenas Officials in Study Of City Bond Sales

By ROBERT J. COLE

The Securities and Exchange Commission has subpoenaed two New York City officials and a number of other persons, including bankers and brokers, in its investigation of possible fraud in the sale of the city's securities, industry sources disclosed yesterday.

The subpoenas, calling for records to be followed by personal appearances at the Government agency's New York office, have been served on Harrison J. Goldin, the city's comptroller, and Alphonse D'Ambrone, its personnel director.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the city's leading underwriters, said that Willard C. Butcher, president of the bank, had received a subpoena last week requesting bank records.

Continued on Page 43, Column 2

75-Minute Meeting

Mr. Ford met for 75 minutes with representatives of every New Hampshire daily newspaper except the largest, The Manchester Union Leader, whose publisher, William H. Loeb, is a staunch advocate of Ronald Reagan, the President's challenger in the state's Feb. 24 primary.

The newspaper representatives were invited to the White House today, according to a well-placed Ford aide, to try to build support for the President when opinion samplers begin polling the state tomorrow.

By coincidence, the inter-

Continued on Page 38, Column 2

G.A.O. Is Expected to Ask Federal Grain Inspection

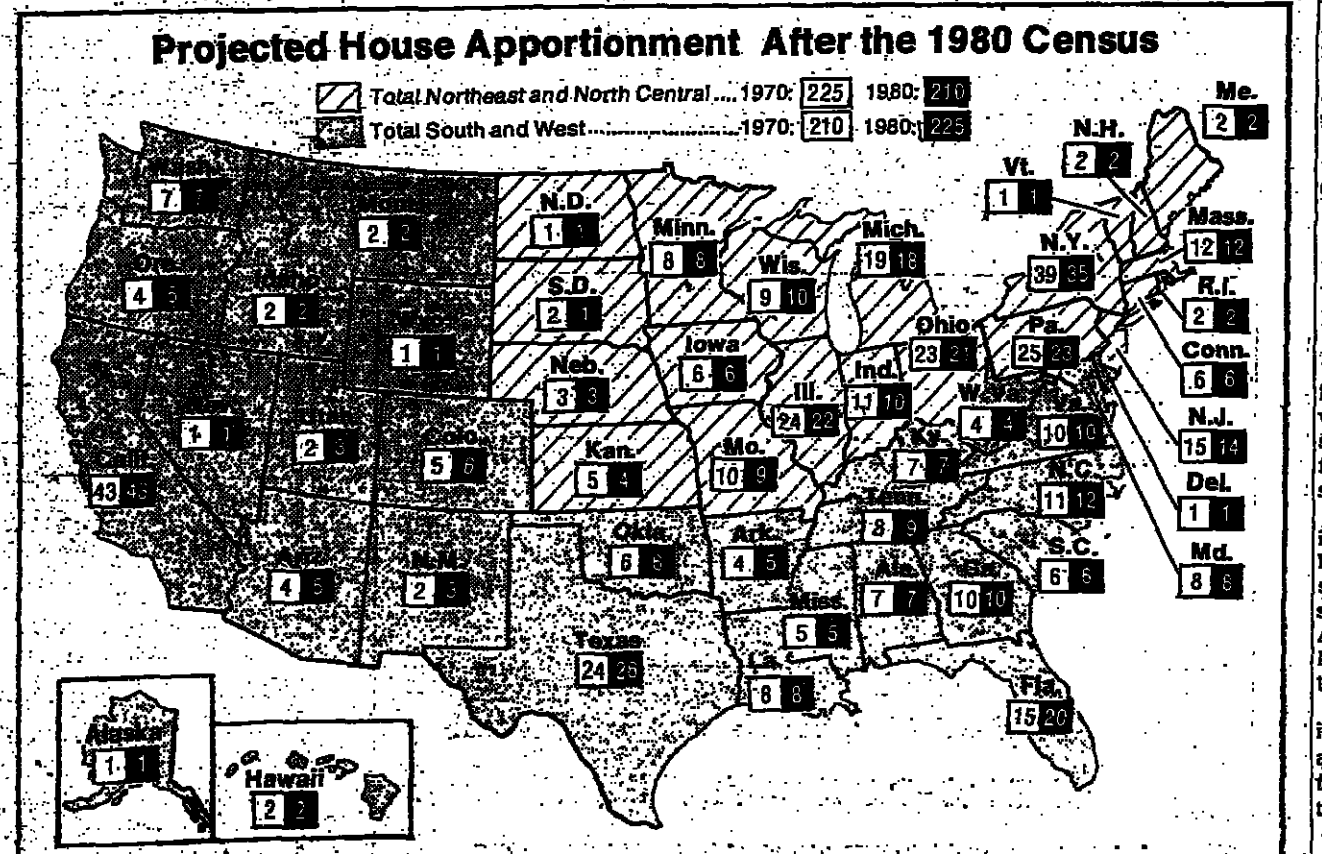
By WILLIAM ROBBINS

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — The agents of the G.A.O., the investigative arm of Congress, throughout the country and to most major foreign countries, will urge creation of an all-Federal grain inspection system, saying that nothing short of complete reform can prevent scandals of the kind exposed recently in a broad investigation of corruption in the industry.

This is the major recommendation resulting from a month-long study, which has taken 40

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Population Shift Study Gives 'Sunbelt' House Majority After '80



This chart is based on computer calculations by The Times of population trends discerned by the Census Bureau.

Doubts Are Raised on Why Sun Shines

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Until recently scientists confidently believed they knew why the sun shines. The energy source, they said, was the fusion of hydrogen nuclei in the sun's core.

Now, however, as indicated in the current issues of two leading scientific journals, observations have been made that seemingly contradict the theory.

once every two hours and forty minutes. This, in view of some scientists, would conflict with the prevailing theory of why the sun shines and thus is raising new questions about existing ideas on the sun's energy source.

In the Jan. 23 issue of the journal Science the situation is referred to as "a crisis" in long-

standing efforts to understand how stars evolve and derive their energy. Such theories, applicable to stars throughout the universe, lean heavily on observations of the only star which close-up observations have been possible: the sun.

In response to this "crisis" respected theorists are discussing such revolutionary proposals as the following:

NEWS INDEX

Page	Page
Arts	12-19
Books	29
Business	38-51
Crossword	29
Editorials	30
Family/Sex	37
Going Out Guide	33
Map in the News	28
Mobiles	12-19
Music	12-19
Notes on People	34
Op-Ed	31
Real Estate	48
Sports	24-27
Theater	12-19
Transportation	61
TV and Radio	62-63
U.S. Previews	61
Weather	12-19

Continued on Page 62, Column 1

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

Continued on Page 43, Column 2

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Syria and Arafat, in Arabs' Eyes, Are Real Winners in Lebanon

By HENRY TANNEER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Jan. 22—Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization are emerging as the real winners in the Lebanese civil war, in the view of most Arab diplomats and other informed sources. Syria, in this view, has greatly enhanced its political power and prestige in the Arab world while the Palestinians have improved their military position and retain a stronger presence in Lebanon than they have ever enjoyed before.

Arab analysts point out that what began as an internal conflict between Lebanese factions has now led to an agreement between a Christian Lebanese president and two outside Arab powers—Syria and the P.L.O., which have officially become parties to the conflict. The willingness of President Suleiman Franjeh to tie the cease-fire to negotiations for a change in Lebanon's system of government, it is felt here, will help make Lebanon more Islamic and more Arab than it has ever been. This will benefit the Palestinians and will be welcomed by Arab governments of all political shades.

Whether the cease-fire succeeds or fails, Syria has clearly established itself as the only Arab country capable of influencing events in Lebanon. While the Syrians are the mediators, they have not been neutral; on the contrary, the Government of President Hafez

al-Assad has managed once more to become the protector of the Palestinians. This is politically important for Mr. Assad, because Arab politicians and editorial writers have been characterizing the violence in Lebanon as an attempt by "imperialist forces"—including Israel and the United States—to "liquidate the Palestinian cause."

Syria Is Stressing Help to All Lebanese Factions

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

DAMASCUS, Syria, Jan. 22—Syria's leftist rulers, in a bid for the support of all Lebanese factions for the Syrian peace plan announced in Beirut today, have halted their denunciations of the Lebanese rightists.

The Government-controlled Damascus press and radio stressed today that Syria was working for the good of "all our Lebanese brothers"—a departure from earlier, scathing denunciations of the Lebanese rightists as "isolationists" and "partionists."

Support Is Reaffirmed

The campaign was said to reflect the Government's fear that resentment and intransigence on the part of some Lebanese rightists might nullify the Syrian peace-making efforts. Al-Baath, the newspaper of Syria's ruling Baath Party, called in a front-page editorial today for an all-out effort to make Lebanon "a country of

love and peace for all." It also reaffirmed Syrian support of the Palestinians in Lebanon, who have been allied with Lebanese Muslims and leftists in the civil war with rightist Christians who are largely members of the Maronite sect, who follow the Eastern Catholic rite but recognize the Pope in Rome.

Damascus Press and Radio No Longer Denounce Country's Rightists

here today: "We want the Maronites to feel we are not on the side of the leftists against them; when you are trying to mediate, you have to give a certain relaxation to both sides."

Another high official, Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar, said in a declaration distributed to news agencies this morning: "Each drop of blood shed by any Lebanese citizen—Muslim or Christian—consider it to be bleeding from us."

The mood in Government offices was anxious yesterday and today. Though officials expressed pleasure over the peace measures announced in Beirut, they also expressed concern that those measures, like earlier ones, would be frustrated by further violence, particularly from the right.

Syrian and Palestinian officials here have some doubts as to whether President Suleiman Franjeh and other Lebanese rightist leaders can get all their followers to maintain a truce for long.

Arab diplomats who deplore the decline in Egyptian influence compare current events in Lebanon with the Jordanian fighting in 1970 between Jordanians and Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan. At that time it was in Cairo that the mediation took place, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser forced a settlement upon King Hussein and Mr. Arafat. It was a settlement that ended the Palestinian military presence in Jordan.

Arab Diplomats Deplore Decline in Egyptian Influence

Syria sent tanks into Jordan to help the Palestinians. It has been a frequent visitor to Cairo. Consultation had been close between the P.L.O., which Mr. Arafat heads, and Egypt. Since September, no leading Palestinian has made an appearance here and the policies of the Palestine Liberation Organization have been influenced by Damascus.

Yesterday, on the crucial day of the Syrian mediation in Lebanon, King Hussein flew to Damascus to confer with President Assad. This, the Arabs here said, is how much things have changed.



Lebanon, a Moslem gunman walks past the body of a man killed during the recent fighting.

Lebanon Announces Agreement to End Civil War With Some Gains for Moslems

By Page 1, Col. 8
and Air Force forces reportedly of the northern, much of the Beirut, important Christian amur, which was

he heavily Greek n of Zahle, which tion of 70,000, was e encircled and ere said to have med the Christian at they would at e Zahle if it con- out against a lement. y attacks, which ation for the e side of two ref- Beirut's eastern e seizure of a e of the capital, y pressure for a lement.

as and Influence- ich supplies the and Lebanese left- ich of their arms outrols As Saiga anization, has al- gnificant influence But the country's der ship was reluc- rawn into a settle- uld weaken its po- and. g his name to the nt of the accord, anjeh, a 67-year- chief from the orta, accepted the The terms of the not been made

nan for the Chris- e Phalangist Party e political bureau- rest it is a ques- it clear that Mr. not speak for the when he included in the political ac-

ing, the leaders of an right—Interior amoun. Pierre Ge- of the Phalangists, Charbel Kassis, head ant Order of Maron- met at Kaslik just be port of Junieh, no immediate word y had decided. angist spokesman Mr. Gemayel in- meet with a high- mediation group to Saturday. Support Reported: Lebanese television that Kamal Jumblat, the left, had said: apt the agreement eposals put forward rian delegation and uful for the efforts sister e-ria so that all get t of this and crisis. inian said that Yastir ad of the Palestine Organization, and commando organiza- agreed to the cease- the political agree- hich will reportedly ations between the movement and the eaked Lebanese Gov-

political role of the in Lebanese Army ambiguous through- rists, but its involve- the Higher Military e seemed to commit eutral role. However, fighter-bombers- uck Palestinian and e positions around M- s mansion at Saar- e refugees from Dam- assembled to be trans- ship to Junieh, in e area. stinian spokesman said he the guerrilla, Mos- e-First forces had taken and had sent a Pal- officer under the com- e of Maamun to take nder from Dany Cha-

mount, the son of the Interior Minister. A week ago, a man named Maamun surrendered the largely Palestinian Christian refugee camp of Dbaiye to Dany Chamoun.

A spokesman for the Interior Minister's National Liberal Party denied tonight that Saadyat had fallen.

An announcement about the Higher Military Committee said it would remain in "constant session to take necessary

measures for ending the fighting." But it did not define the role that two Syrian officers, Brig. Gen. Ali al-Madani and Col. Mohammed Khouly, would play.

While Mr. Chamoun and other rightists have accused Syria of invading Lebanon, their charges have been contradicted by Western diplomats and by Israel. Thus, formally at least, the two Syrian officers have no troops of their own to command

in trying to restore peace in Lebanon. The other members of the military committee are two Lebanese officers, Brig. Gen. Mussa Kanan, deputy Chief of Staff, and Col. Dib Kamal, who has been active in liaison work with the Palestinians. Zuhair Moursi, head of As Saiga and the Palestine Liberation Organization's military department, and Col. Saed Sayel, chief of the Palestinian militia in Lebanon.

General Kanan is a widely respected Greek Orthodox officer who served as Information Minister in a three-day military government formed last June in an effort to end the crisis. Colonel Kamel is a member of the Shiite Moslem community, a minority sect with traditions and doctrine differing from the majority Sunni Moslems.

Lebanon at a Glance

Vital Statistics—Lebanon is the most Westernized country in the Arab world and its people are the most cosmopolitan. It is a nation of 3,927 square miles, double the size of Delaware. Its population of nearly 3 million is 93 percent Arab. Arabic is the official language, but French is widely spoken. No official census has been taken since 1932, but it is believed that Moslems now outnumber Christians. Nonetheless, the Christians have dominated the country politically, economically and culturally.

Geography—Situated on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean, Lebanon, with a 140-mile coastline, is bordered by the sea on the west, by Syria on the north and east and by Israel on the south.

Economy—Primarily agricultural; 49 percent of the country's labor force produces fruits, primarily, and vegetables and grain, but the country is not self-sufficient in food. Still, until the latest fighting, Lebanon prospered as a playground, transit center and financial clearing house for the Arab world. Besides tourism, the major industries are food processing, textiles, coin-manufacturing, cement, oil refining and chemicals.

Government—Lebanon is a republic that has been governed under a National Covenant that is designed to balance its many communal factions. By custom, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister a Sunni Moslem and the President of Parliament a Shiite Moslem, with power in Parliament shared 6 to 5 in favor of the Christians. Each of nine religious communities, which also include Greek Orthodox, Druses, Greek Catholics, Armenian Catholics and Protestants, have been represented in the one-house Parliament in proportion to their numbers.

Before the latest factional warfare, the population of Beirut, the capital and largest city, was about 500,000.

History—The land was the home of the Phoenicians, the ancient commercial seafarers, and, from 1516 until World War I, was part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. After the war, the French administered Lebanon under a League of Nations mandate. The last French forces withdrew in 1946, after a rebellion.

Once independent, Lebanon became a member of the Arab League and tried to follow a policy of neutrality in disputes between the Arab states, while joining the Arab boycott against Israel. Modern internal disputes between the religious factions date from 1958, when conflict over the Government's pro-Western policies erupted into violence, and United States Marines entered the country at the Government's request.

and Christian spheres of influence — fighting continued to flare in many parts of the country. The state radio reported attacks on army barracks at Nabatiye, Merj'Uyun and Khiam in the south.

Today, in the spectacular mountains around the towns of Aley, Bhamdoun and Soair, hundreds of members of Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party moved in jeeps and Land Rovers toward the crossroads town of Chitaura in the Bekaa Valley, which is in the hands of Palestinians.

At the checkpoints they had thrown up at main crossroads, Druse clansmen, wrapped in black and red kaffiyehs, reported that the Lebanese Army was shelling Palestinian leftist positions from Mederje.

Palestinians and their leftist allies were reported to be pushing up the road from Chitaura, which they occupied yesterday, toward Dahr al-Baidar and the major pass in the Lebanon range which separates Bekaa Valley from the coast.

Along with the Greek Catholics, the Maronites have been the most militant defenders of Lebanon's special status as a haven for Christians in the Middle East.

The Lebanese Air Force is heavily Maronite. Syria's Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who has mediated short-lived cease-fires in Lebanon three times in the past, arrived in Beirut yesterday accompanied by the Syrian Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Hikmat Chehabi, and Air Marshal Naji Jamil.

Today, Mr. Khaddam met with Mr. Franjeh, flew by helicopter to Beirut's airport, which has been closed for six days, and then drove to the heavily Palestinian Sabra quarter, where he conferred with Mr. Arafat.

The Syrian then went by helicopter to the Defense Ministry east of Beirut, where the details of the Higher Military Committee were reportedly agreed upon.

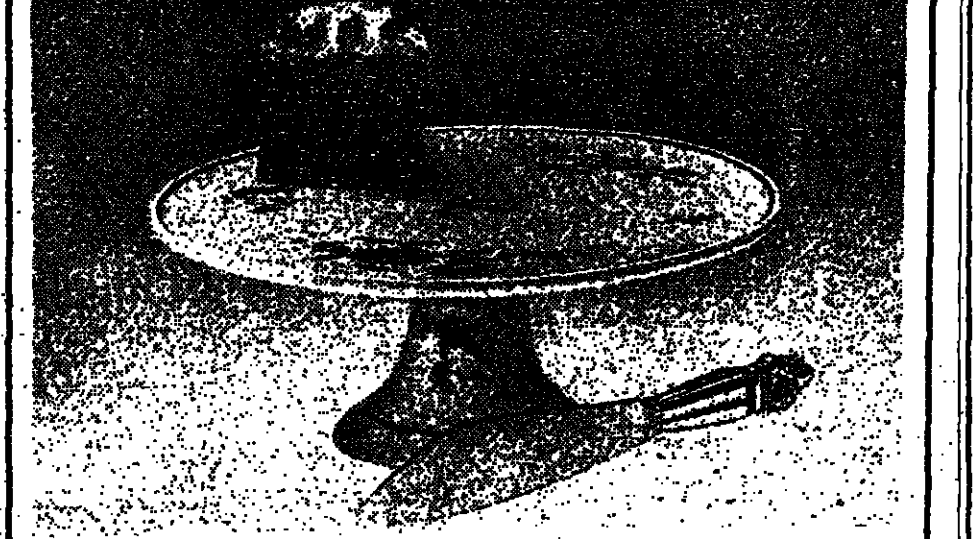
While the Syrian delegation was trying to put together a political and military solution that would preserve the unity of Lebanon—which has shown signs of splitting into Moslem

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2 Injured in Paris in Bombing Of Residence of the Moon Sect

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 22—Two young people were seriously injured today when a bomb exploded outside a mansion being used by a religious sect that is becoming the object of increasing public indignation here.

The police said that the bomb had also damaged the building, which is situated in a residential section of north Paris and in which about 30 sect members of various nationalities have been living.

There was no indication of who was responsible for the attack. The injured were reported to be a Norwegian woman and a Dutch man in their mid-twenties.

The organization, known in France as "the Moon sect," originated in South Korea and calls itself the Association for the Unity of World Christianity. It has been recruiting hundreds of young people all over France, mostly in and around large cities. Usually to the horror of their Roman Catholic parents, the recruits leave their families and live in Moon residences.

They are indoctrinated with the religious and political creed of the organization's founder, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, who has made speaking tours of the United States and many other countries.

"Les Moonistes," as the French call them, were projected into the living rooms of millions of families on television Sunday. A sequence of several minutes showed a family's efforts to drag their daughter away from a Moon residence.

The sequence shocked the French, who are already uneasy about growing unemployment

among youth and the increase in crime that some people attribute to the alienation of youth from older generations.

The public clamor—there is more talk in the streets and cafes of Paris about the sect than about the Concorde plane controversy—has provoked calls from both the conservative and leftist press for Government action against the Moonistes. The Government has yet to respond, possibly because an investigation failed to produce adequate evidence of illegal activity, such as coercion or use of drugs.

The sect has at least 10 residential centers in France, mostly in suburbs. The young recruits—no one under 18 is accepted—are taught that Mr. Moon is a prophet who has witnessed the defeat of Satan. Belief in Jesus as another prophet and the need to Christianize the world are also part of the doctrine. The organization assigns its French followers to various kinds of work, including peddling their newspaper.

Recruits are also told that one of the organization's purposes is to defend South Korea against North Korea. L'Humanité, the French Communist party newspaper, has asserted that 150 young French people left for Japan last month to prepare "a crusade beginning with war" against North Korea.

In an article yesterday, L'Humanité asked: "How long will the French Government accept such activity by an organization officially directed from abroad?"

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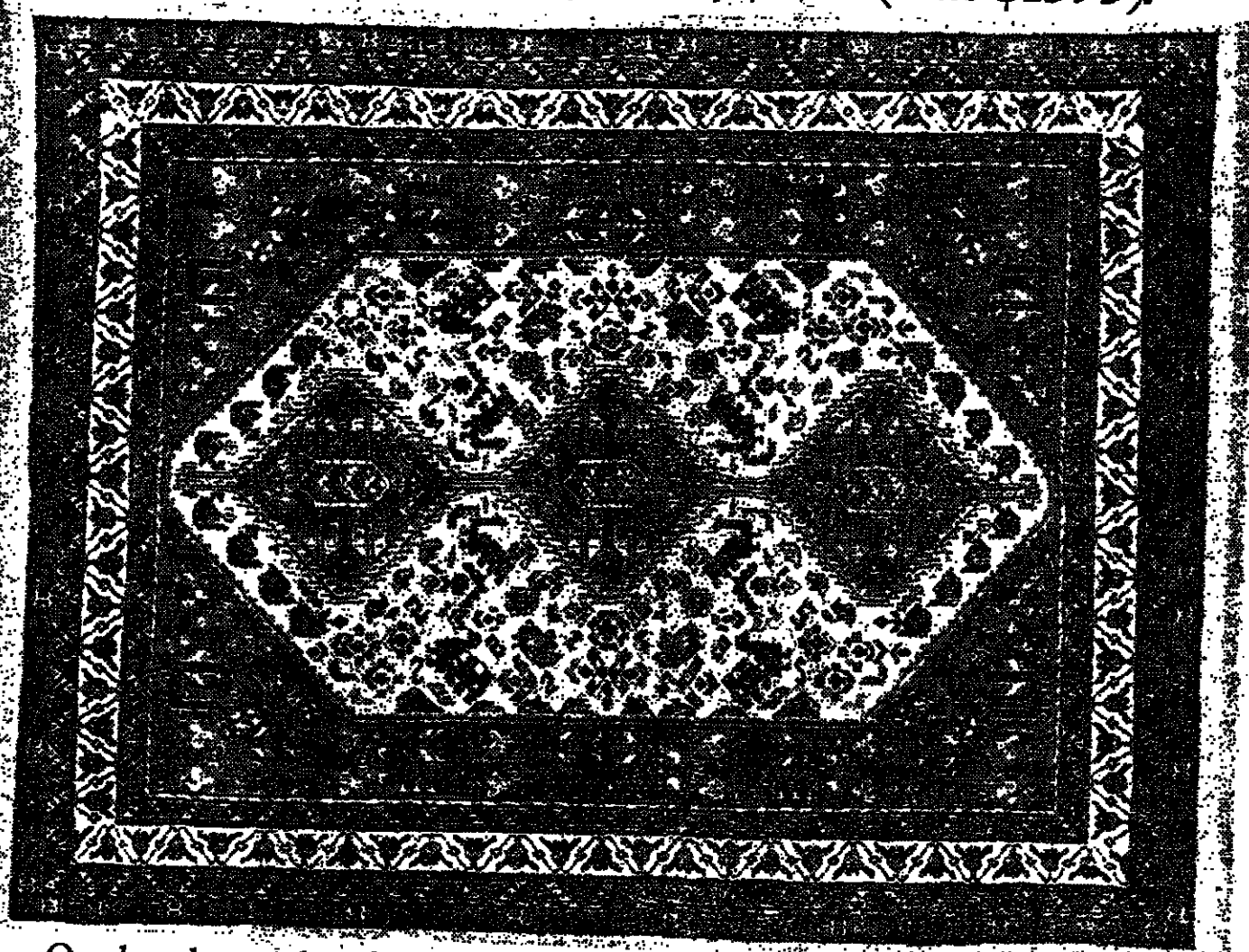
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U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks End on a Note of Progress

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

to the Soviet Union, Mr. Ford and advisers in the National Security Council would have to study the situation.

Mr. Kissinger leaves for Brussels tomorrow to inform allied foreign ministers about his talks here. Before departing he will meet with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to discuss issues such as the Middle East that had not been covered.

The American side, although it got no apparent satisfaction on Angola, a major United States concern, seemed eager to portray the two days of talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev as quite satisfactory. Until a final accord on limiting offensive arms is reached, no date will be set for Mr. Brezhnev to make his long-planned visit to the United States.

The Kissinger aide said both sides had narrowed remaining gaps and that the latest Soviet proposals tonight following the Politburo meeting were "of considerable interest to us."

These talks were held to give impetus to the effort to end the stagnation that had developed in the attempt to draft formal language for the accord outlined by Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford in Vladivostok in November 1974.

At Vladivostok, the two powers agreed, as a follow-up to the 1972 strategic arms accords, to set a ceiling of 2,400 ballistic missiles. Of that total, each side would be limited to 1,320 missiles that could have independently targeted multiple warheads.

The main issues still left have been how to deal with a new Soviet bomber, known in the West as the Backfire, and with American pilotless drones, known as cruise missiles. The questions are whether and how to count them in the 2,400 total.

Until now, the Soviet had claimed, despite American objections, that the Backfire was a medium bomber and therefore not subject to any limitation under the 2,400 total. In turn, the American side resisted Soviet efforts to include the

Vatican Paper Says Article Assailing Israel Was Error

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—The deputy director of the Vatican's paper, L'Osservatore Romano, said the paper's publication of an article critical of Jerusalem city authorities and their town planning had been "a staffer's mistake."

"We do not want to stir up this issue and no political significance should be attached to this article," said the Rev. Virgilio Levi. "The article reflects the opinion of the man who wrote it and nothing else."

In the article, printed yesterday, an architect from Florence, Francesco Bandini, accused the Israelis of defacing Jerusalem with apartment buildings and of discriminating against Arabs. Mr. Bandini visited Jerusalem with a group of architects as a guest of Israeli authorities.

cruise missile in the total.

American proposals for solving the issue were rejected by Moscow last fall, and these talks have been the first negotiations since then.

Mr. Kissinger submitted new proposals last week to the Soviet leaders through Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, and yesterday morning Mr. Brezhnev responded to them in a way that gave the American side encouragement.

In turn, Mr. Kissinger provided some fresh proposals to the Soviet side last night, which produced the Politburo meeting, and some Soviet counter-proposals dealing with the Backfire and the cruise missile.

On a different issue, not directly related to the Backfire and the cruise missile, the American official said that "complete agreement" had been reached.

He said that this issue had been pending since Vladivostok, but he refused to say what it was.

Reporters assumed that the issue was how to prevent either side from substantially increasing the size of its so-called light missiles.

One of the objections heard in Washington to the first arms accord in 1972 was that the language was so vague as to allow Moscow to substitute the much larger SS-19 for the smaller SS-11.

Angola Issue Raised Twice

Mr. Kissinger had come to Moscow denouncing the Soviet military role in Angola, and although he raised the issue with Mr. Brezhnev twice—yesterday morning and tonight—there was no sign that the Soviet was ready to drop its support of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

American officials have asserted that the refusal of Congress to support a covert American role in Angola had left Mr. Kissinger with little leverage to exert on the Soviet leaders. He had already ruled out linking progress in strategic arms with Angola.

The American official said the United States was ready for a phased withdrawal in Angola, with South African troops leaving first, to be followed by Cubans—now said to number more than 10,000. But he said he was unable to say that the Soviet Union had shown any positive interest in the proposal.

Beyond the specifics of the strategic arms discussions, both sides have attached considerable importance to making progress in the talks to prevent further erosion in Soviet-American relations.

Mr. Gromyko, in a toast at the American Embassy this afternoon, again stressed Moscow's desire to continue on the road of détente. He specifically criticized those who "attack détente"—an allusion to the Chinese—and said they had no real alternative to offer.

Mr. Kissinger, in his toast, praised both sides for working "seriously" for a new arms control accord, and said that the superpowers had an obligation to maintain stability in their relations and prevent a nuclear

war. At the same time, he

said, referring to Angola, they should work to avoid instabilities in other parts of the world.

Tonight Mr. Brezhnev also discussed briefly the talks. He said that the American official would respond in Central Europe. These talks will convene at the end of the month.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization had decided last month to propose to the Warsaw Pact alliance that the United States stockpile of about 7,200 tactical nuclear weapons

in Europe be reduced by about 1,000 in return for major reductions of Soviet-bloc troops and

troops of Soviet-bloc troops and in other parts of the world.

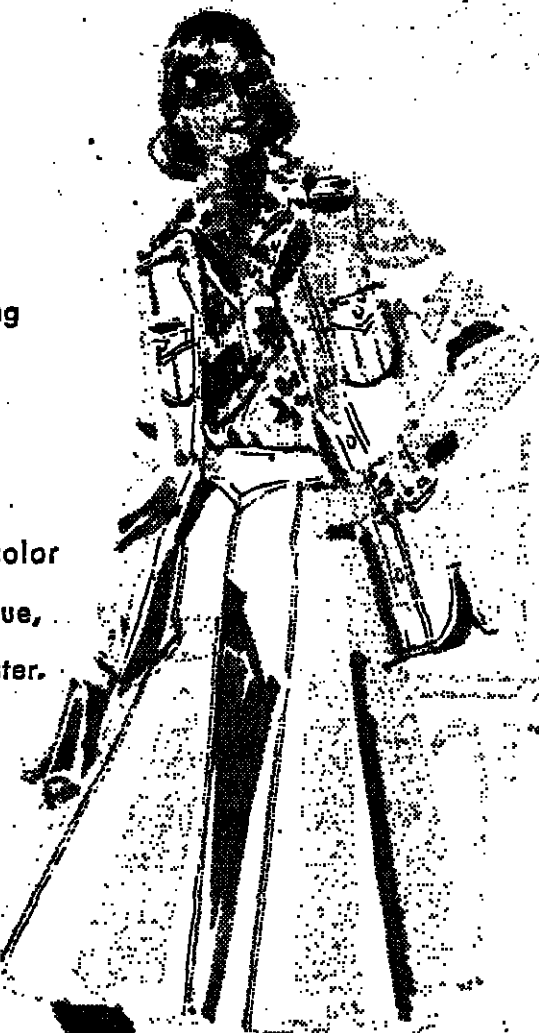
According to the American official, Mr. Brezhnev said the Warsaw Pact would respond with some ideas of its own.

The American official said that at the meeting tonight, besides the usual advisers on both sides, there were a number of Soviet generals who consulted with Mr. Brezhnev, often and occasionally were called upon to speak on technical matters.

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SPAIN NEAR BASES PACT

Accord Aids
into NATO, But
Remain Wary

BY GINGER

Jan. 22—Spanish negotiators were reached first today on a new pact that would allow United States military bases here in increased military aid to complete the treaty, when Secretary Henry A. Kissinger arrives here for talks.

Spain was expected to recognize the final accord and that might mean an argument for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Europe Is Wary

Washington was expected to vote on the new Spanish pact. The increased military aid to Europe was a wait-and-see whether Spain integrated militarily into the NATO family. A Spanish-American accord was reached last week. Franco was still Spain had accepted \$600 million in credits over five years for continued use of the bases. Torreon at base the Zaragoza air base and the Pinar de Rio Moron has been

new accord, it is the American double, to a billion dollars more.

work agreement on American rights to be granted in 1953 at intervals of years, was worked when Spain was under attack in 1936 on the ground harshly repressing situation.

Integration

King Juan Carlos decided on the relative own it by striving the terms of the with Washington the way toward the European Community and in the Atlantic Alliance. He feared that Spain would follow up with Washington the start of talks next with the European Market. The could get out of market council of meeting in Brussels to resume technical negotiations on the agreement, which suspended after five years when terrorists were put on trial. In the long term, it has plain that Spain much farther to racy before talks can be initiated. Foreign Minister Jose Gaitanero indicated he in agreement on by June and that at talks could lead integration into the pact by 1978 or very latest. Other countries awaiting for Prime Minister Arias Navarro is much heralded gram Jan. 28 as subsequent moves. At the moment, strikes, which closed the coal mines to be closed, have considerable political his Spain and unfavourable abroad. They are aimed at both wage holddown and political aims, such as unions and public

Ease Control Secrets of State

Jan. 22 (Reuters) announced today make its state secrets available for publication 15 years instead of previously required 30 years.

Minister Harold Wilson announced that the Government had accepted all recommendations of a senior politicians' experts, which has been holding the issue since

body team was set up by the Government to prevent publication of a book written by the Labour Party's leader, Harold Wilson. The book has been published by the Labour Party, a leader in the Labour Party between 1964 and 1970, disclosed discussions of the Cabinet on major



The tunic on top of the striped dress. Mighty pretty, pardner. I like the way the stripes accentuate the swing in my pace. And the belt draws me in just right at the waist. Perfect for evenings at the oasis. Cotton and polyester dress in navy or rust, with white stripes, and tunic in white, 5 to 13 sizes, \$32.

Listen up. There's a new lean look on the prairie, and it's me. I bought this great tunic and striped jumpsuit for walking in the noonday sun. So put away your guns, fellas, and show me the town. Cotton and polyester jumpsuit in navy or rust, with white stripes, and tunic in white, 5 to 13 sizes, \$40. Young Circle® for Juniors.

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Tunic over stripes, so when the sun shines on me, I'll be smiling back.

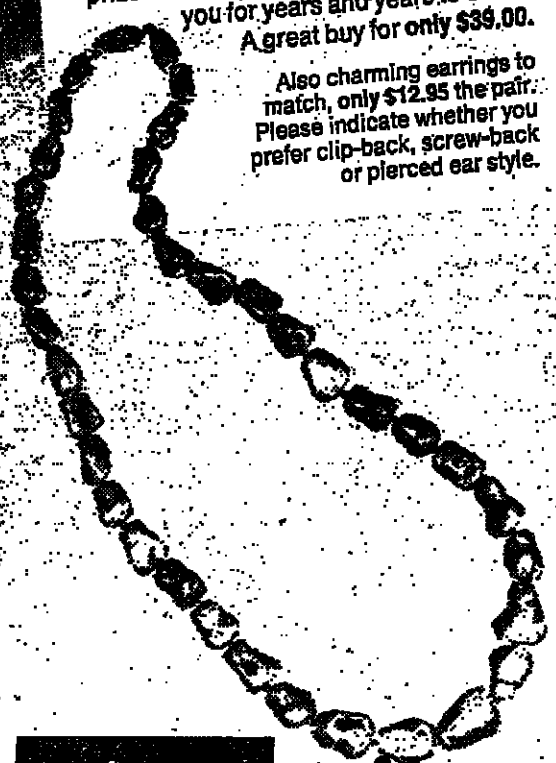
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C.I.A. Asked Newsman to Be Informant

By JOHN M. CREWSDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Central Intelligence Agency once approached an American newsman with a request that he keep the agency advised on "anything interesting" he encountered in the course of his reporting, a C.I.A. spokesman said today.

But the spokesman denied an assertion by the newsman, Sam A. Jaffe, that the C.I.A. had offered to arrange for him to be hired by the Columbia Broadcasting System and assigned to Moscow if he would agree to "undertake certain assignments" for the agency there.

The spokesman, who did not want to be identified, maintained that the approach to Mr. Jaffe, by an officer of the C.I.A.'s Domestic Contacts Division, had been made in 1956 or 1957 after the agency learned that he was scheduled to visit Peking.

The message conveyed by the C.I.A. officer, the spokesman said, was that if Mr. Jaffe "saw anything interesting" where he was going, he might like to report back to his Government.

He added that the Domestic Contacts Division was a "perfectly overt" side of the agency's operations that, over the years, had "approached a lot of guys," possibly including other reporters, to solicit in advance their impressions of areas they were about to visit.

Official Identified

Mr. Jaffe said in a telephone interview that the C.I.A. man who he said identified himself as Jerry Rubin, visited him in Atherton, Calif., in late 1955, after he had applied for a job with CBS but before the network accepted his application.

The C.I.A. spokesman confirmed that Mr. Rubin was the agency official who had visited Mr. Jaffe, but insisted that the visit had occurred a year or two later and in connection with the Peking trip.

Mr. Jaffe termed the spokesman's contention "an absolute lie," and said that Mr. Rubin had told him during the Atherton visit that he was "not only going to join CBS, you're going to Moscow if you're willing to undertake certain assignments for us."

He declined Mr. Rubin's offer, he said, and was nevertheless hired by CBS and assigned to the network's New York office, where he worked on the assignment desk and covered the United Nations for the next five years.

In 1956, Mr. Jaffe recalled in the interview today, he and 14 other American journalists were invited to Peking by the Chinese Government, an invitation that he initially accepted and then declined after the Eisenhower Administration publicly urged the 15 journalists not to make the trip.

Mr. Jaffe said that he never saw Mr. Rubin after joining CBS and was not approached by anyone from the C.I.A. in connection with his prospective visit to Peking.

Informant for F.B.I.

Mr. Jaffe left CBS in 1961 to join the American Broadcasting Company, for which he reported from Moscow and Hong Kong until resigning in 1969. The New York Times reported today that Mr. Jaffe had maintained an informant relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation during that period, voluntarily reporting to the bureau on Soviet activities here and abroad.

Mr. Jaffe said that he had been unable to find a full-time job in journalism since then, a difficulty that he attributed to an allegation made by Yuri Nosenko, a Soviet intelligence officer who defected to the United States in 1964, that Mr. Jaffe had himself been a Soviet intelligence operative.

However, William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, wrote to Mr. Jaffe late last year with the assurance that the C.I.A. had "no evidence that you have ever been an agent of the Soviet or other foreign intelligence services."

Although Mr. Jaffe has confirmed his previous status as an informant for the F.B.I., he has maintained that he never worked for either Soviet or American intelligence while stationed overseas.

He did question, however, whether some of his activities while with ABC in Moscow might have been financed, without his knowledge, by the C.I.A.

Before leaving for Moscow in 1961, Mr. Jaffe recalled, he was asked by ABC to open an account at the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City that would be used to transfer expense money from the network to a Soviet bank.

Mr. Jaffe did open the account, and produced a final statement showing that when he was recalled from Moscow in 1965, the account contained a balance of \$1,811.27—funds that he assumed, had been paid into the account by ABC during the previous three years.

But he said that when he discussed the matter with network auditors in New York, they expressed no knowledge of the account and could find no record of having paid money into it.

William Sheehan, the president of ABC News, said today that he could offer no explanation for the mystery, except to say that the early 1960's were "a very loose period in terms of accounting methods" at ABC.



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KATZENBACH URGES HALT TO SPY ACTIONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — Former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach told a Senate committee today that the United States should halt all covert operations abroad until there was a "better consensus" on what activities this country should be involved in.

In testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Mr. Katzenbach said that the present situation, where covert activities are reported to Congress and the information later often leaked to news organizations, destroys whatever value the operations had.

At today's hearing former Secretary of State Dean Rusk said he had now learned that he was kept in the dark on many Central Intelligence Agency operations while he was in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. He later told newsmen that he did not know, for instance, about plots to kill foreign leaders.

Another witness, David Phillips, president of the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers, said that 56 percent of some 300 association members he had polled favored Congress's being advised beforehand about covert operations.

Mr. Phillips said he believed this vote in a recent survey showed that "intelligence officers want someone else to share some of the heat after the fact, particularly when that heat is applied 15 years later."

Judge in Miss Good's Case Refuses to Be Disqualified

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 22 (UPI)—The Federal judge who sentenced Lynette Alice Felt to life in prison for an attempt to assassinate the President refused today to disqualify himself from the case of Sandra Good, another member of the Charles M. Manson cult.

"I do not have any bias or prejudice against you," United States District Court Judge Thomas J. MacBride told the 31-year-old Miss Good, who is accused of making telephone threats and conspiring to mail death threat letters to corporate and Government officials.

Acting as her own lawyer, Miss Good, who shared a \$100-a-month attic apartment with Miss Fromme, had demanded that Judge MacBride disqualify himself because of prejudice against the sex and drug cult.

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Sat.	1:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	*	Sun.	2:40 p.m.	Sun.	11:40 p.m.
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PRISON RELEASES SALAZAR AIDES

100 of Prisoners Part Shift to Right Since Leftist Coup Failed

MARVINE HOWE
 Staff Writer of The New York Times
 Jan. 22—The last prominent supporters of Salazar's regime have been freed from prison, it was announced today.

Release of Gen. Kaulza de Arriaga, former commander of the Portuguese Air Force and César Moreira Baptista, former Minister of Interior, is a notable shift to the right in Portugal since the successful leftist coup at Nov. 25.

The ruling Council of the State issued a preliminary order yesterday strongly implicating the Communist Party as military and civilian leaders in what was described as the Nov. 25 "con-

signs of a change in action in Portugal's revolution toward democracy are growing. Among them are the release from many of Dr. António de Sá's political opponents, the arrest of leftists in the military, the purge of the far left, the establishment of wage controls and attacks on the agrarian program.

Certificate of Myth
 The truth is that the report on Nov. 25 contained a death certificate of which held sway in the socialist revolution. "one of Portugal's political columnarcelo Rebelo de Sousa, the independent daily *Avoz*.

Perhaps the most telling part on the report was Brig. Vasco Lourenço, military commander. He said: "It was with great regret that I saw implicated in the events some of our comrades who led the April 25 revolution. Who is dividing us, the advantage of the enthusiasm and inexperience of military?"

General Lourenço was also an old friend, Major Saraiva de Carvalho, one of the original leaders of the April 25, 1974, against the right-wing dictator António de Sá's security chief and the Lisbon military was deeply implicated in the Nov. 25 coup attempt and put under preventive detention Tuesday.

One of the chief ironies, it was that two Lisbon reporters reporting General Arriaga's release from prison today mentioned him as a possible presidential candidate. And the conservative weekly *Tempo* reported today with a long list of the general and his associates as if he had already won the campaign.

Conditional Release
 General Arriaga, who also served as military commander of Portugal's former colony of Mozambique, was his unconditional freedom in order of the Council of the Revolution. Last month, he had offered to free him until after the presidential elections, which may be held this spring. But he

was released in connection with the failed coup attempt on Nov. 25, 1974. General Arriaga was formally charged and released yesterday.

Moreira Baptista was released yesterday on bail. Minister of Information under Prime Minister Salazar and Minister of Defense under Dr. Salazar's son, Prime Minister Marcelino, Mr. Moreira Baptista was arrested on the day of the revolution, April 25, 1974, but freed on Sept. 28, 1974, after the Sept. 28 coup attempt.

Other Salazar supporters released last Nov. 25, include: Adm. Henrique Dos Santos, the head of the para-military Portuguese Legion; Luis Manuel Cordovil, connected with the legion; Gen. Amílcar Silva Cunha, former Minister of Defense; two former Ministers of Interior, Gen. João Schultz and Alfredo Santos Junior, and a police officer, Capt. Maltês.

Political Agents Released
 At the same time, the authorities reportedly quietly freed 227 agents of the former regime's political police. At least a thousand officials, informants and informers are believed to be in prison.

Government has given explanation of the freeing of prisoners connected with the regime. The reasons are not clear, however, according to those close to the Government.

There has been pressure from groups such as Amnesty International concerning political prisoners held without trial. Now that the far-left press and military have been curbed, it was believed that the prisoners could be released without too much trouble.

Communist and far-left groups have protested the release of former political police and prominent rightists. The arrest of leftists—about 140—mostly radicals in the military.

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Former Showplace Borders on Disaster

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

Its economy has broken down, except for small-scale individual farming. The plantation agriculture, mineral extraction and light manufacturing plants of the former-Portuguese colony have been paralyzed by the exodus of the settlers who owned or operated them.

Whatever foreign exchange Angola possessed at independence last Nov. 11 was in the hands of the Popular Movement, based in Luanda, the colonial capital and center of banking.

Communications are equally centered in Luanda. Messages that southern Angola has no telephone, telegraph or telex links with anywhere, inside or outside Angola. [This dispatch was phoned to New York from Kinshasa,

Zaire.] Telephones in this city, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, formed by the National Union and National Front for the Liberation of Angola, are connected only with other telephones in Huambo.

Nova Lisboa was a boom town toward which Portuguese administrators proudly steered foreign visitors who wondered whether in four centuries of colonization Portugal had accomplished much in Angola. From an ordinary small town on the Benguela Railroad, it had risen since the 1960's to become the colony's second city.

Now postal service is dead, because there is hardly any internal transport except among the towns served by the railroad. That now runs only three days a week instead of daily and can no longer travel its full length across the country from the Atlantic to the eastern border with Zaire.

Southern Angola's contact with the outside world is maintained by a short-range passenger plane of the former Angolan Airline belonging to the National Union, a medium-range plane owned by a German under contract and an executive jet at the permanent disposal of Jonas M. Savimbi, the National Union's leader.

Parliament in India Gives Government Wider Arrest Rights

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Indian Parliament today gave the Government power to detain political prisoners without having to disclose reasons to anyone, including the judiciary.

The legislation, approved by vote of 181 to 27 in the lower house, also permits the Government to re-arrest persons whose detention orders have expired or been revoked. The next goes to the upper house for routine approval.

out schedule, over hostile territory, unprotected, and unguided by control towers or navigational aids, between Kinshasa, Zaire, and Lusaka, Zambia. They stop according to the requirements of the situation here, in Silva Porto, Mr. Savimbi's military headquarters, and at the coastal town of Benguela.

The planes transport National Union people, a rare businessman or two prospecting peacetime possibilities. Journalists admitted by the National Union and hard-ship cases like, on today's flight from here to Kinshasa, a Portuguese settler dying of cancer and another joining his family, which had fled to Lisbon.

Today's flight also carried a load of frozen fish to Kinshasa, to be sold there to buy food for the troops. "Another two planes and we will have no fish left," a businessman in Benguela commented.

The subject of who pays to run the planes is avoided, as is the entire subject of who finances the National Union. Guesses range from South Africa to Western powers such as the United States and France and Western mining concerns operating in central and southern Africa.

But whoever finances the military effort seems to have little interest in anything else. The region under pro-Western control, which contains perhaps half of Angola's six million people, lives from day to day while its supplies dwindle.

Very Little to Eat

Last Sunday morning a Roman Catholic priest, a missionary from France who has been in Angola for 46 years, stepped out of a tuberculosis sanitarium saying that he had celebrated mass very quickly. "If I hadn't they would have missed their cup of milk," he added as if in apology. "They get very little to eat."

In colonial days Nova Lisboa, the center of a fertile agricultural region, had acquired many factories and much commerce. Neat and modern apartment houses rose, hotels sprang up for settler-tourists escaping the humid heat of the coast and good shops lined the broad streets.

But those who owned the commerce, those who held the responsible jobs, were the dominant white Portuguese. They fled last year, fearing that independence would bring civil war and that former colonialists might be their first victims. Of the 18,000 whites who made up about one-third of this city, only 200 or so are left.

Africans have moved into their villas. The few cars racing about the streets, wasting precious gasoline, are driven by the new elite, many of whom have never driven before.

They drive recklessly because of their inexperience and because they know that a broken car can be quickly replaced from the same source. Smashed up and cannibalized cars line the roads.

Little Help From People But no Africans have been found yet to do the jobs the departed Portuguese did. In fact, few people in Huambo seem to do any work at all. The capital mirrors its country, where only subsistence farmers still seem to be going about their work.

Here in Huambo, the people appear to indulge themselves in the outward aspects of independence and the revolutionary spirit of the National Union, the dominant liberation movement in southern Angola, without really helping it.

Slogans in praise of Mr. Savimbi are scrawled on the walls of all buildings. The trees lining the principal streets have been painted red and green, the movement's colors. Armed youths strut about the city, many miles from the fighting, while Mr. Savimbi says he has more soldiers than arms.

Despite the fact that there is virtually no production, vast quantities of shirts and women's wraps have turned up, extolling the National Union and its leader in bright colors and pictures. Posters of Mr. Savimbi are everywhere, and the Information Ministry has just produced a calendar bearing his likeness.

But bread is baked only occasionally, and food stocks keep dwindling. There is no gasoline except for the use of officials and their friends. Only two hotels are open, for officials, and their guests.

They smell like houses with many toilets that have not been flushed for a month. Water Only From Wells Drinking water now comes from open wells and is foul in appearance and taste. There has been no running water for about a month.



In Huambo, the headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola was destroyed about two weeks ago during internal fighting between members of the front and men of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

that sells for six times the normal price. But drinking at the Hotel Roma is an unsettling experience because of the mixture of alcohol and armed men in the full flush of revolutionary militancy. While they drink they fondle the pistols stuck in their belts. Under such circumstances it is difficult for the lucky few who have obtained some cigarettes to refuse one when it is requested.

Visitors were terrified last night when "Jerry," who says he came from Guyana via the Sorbonne and professes to be a major and the security chief of Huambo, discovered after much drinking and heated ideological discussion that he had lost his pistol.

Flinging aside a submachine gun that a frightened waiter procured for him, he cursed Angola's women, whom he suspected of having stolen his weapon, and stormed into the street clamoring in broken Portuguese for "my official pistol."

For a fleeting moment, Jerry appeared to unnerve the coolest and most mysterious man in town, a Briton who used to watch over Winston Churchill's security and said he was here to discuss business prospects with Mr. Savimbi and Prime Minister N'dele.

Bearded and wearing the only gray pin-stripe suit and tie in town, the Briton surveyed the confusion through his monocle before steadying himself—and many others—

by helping himself to a pinch of snuff. Prime Minister N'dele, whose job it is to run the country while Mr. Savimbi conducts its defense, said in a conversation the other day that the government was working on plans to reanimate economic life. But he could give no details.

Although Huambo is the capital of Mr. Savimbi's government, there is no evidence of a functioning government. Mr. N'dele says that gasoline and other petroleum products were the basis for a resumption of economic activity. He said existing stocks of sisal, cotton and bananas were the only commodities available to raise foreign exchange with which to buy fuel. But most of the commodities are in the back country with no transport to bring them to port.

Need for Technicians One Angolan trade expert who came here after 12 years of study and work in the United States hoping to find a place for himself and his American family in the new country left today, dejected over Angola's present and gloomy over its future.

Like others interviewed during this correspondent's five-day stay, the economist found it difficult to assign priorities to southern Angola's needs, so manifold and pressing are they. He said that it was perhaps most important to bring back as many of the Portuguese tech-

nicians as could be persuaded to return as quickly as possible. He said this with bitterness, because he holds Portugal responsible for the desperate shortage of trained Angolans. At the same time, he was pessimistic about the likelihood that many Portuguese would return as long as no government could provide minimal security.

Doctors and medicines also are short throughout the country. The towns are filled with the jobless and there is no apparent effort to put them to work. Many of those still working have not been paid for long periods.

Surprisingly, there have as yet been no reports of hunger, as there have been from the north. The south is living, meagerly, from its foodstocks. Most of the precious breeding cattle have been slaughtered for meat.

But hunger must come, unless drastic change occurs. If any plans are being made to prevent famine, none of the leaders here are prepared to talk about them.

While National Union appeals to the people are limited to exhorting them against the enemy and promising them victory, the residents of this town appear to be unconcerned about the other grave aspects of Angola's situation. For the time being, they appear pleased to be living in the houses and apartments the Portuguese left behind, even if they lack the old amenities.

Angola Leftist Capital Confident

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

congested, is now shipping out coffee. Stores are well stocked, not only with food but also with fashionable gowns, blouses, industrial saws, motors and air conditioners.

And the Portuguese are coming back. The return is only a trickle compared with the exodus of 350,000, and the authorities here are being selective with the returnees. But a 747 jet that arrived last night brought back some 200 people from Lisbon, almost all of them white, and many with young children.

"The reason for the change here is obvious," said a Government official, "it has come with the realization that victory is near."

More specifically, he added, the threat of an attack on Luanda from the north, the major source of skittishness at the time the Portuguese left in November, has all but disappeared as forces of the Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola moved deeply into territory held by the Western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The line dividing the forces, which had been stationary for months near Cazito, a scant 35 miles from the capital, has been pushed far to the north.

According to sources of the Popular Movement here, its troops are now continuing to chase the National Front forces and are moving toward three remaining National Front concentrations—at the towns of San Antonio de Zaire, São Salvador and Maquelo do Zombo, all near the Zaire border. They have already captured the National Front's former principal garrison towns of Ambriz and Uige.

Gain in South Reported In the south, where the Popular Movement is fighting the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and South African regulars, military spokesmen here said today that Popular Movement forces had advanced 30 miles in the last three days on the road to Huambo, the capital of the government formed by the National Front and the National Union.

The Popular Movement says that its troops, with Cuban support, have taken Cela and are on the banks of the Queve River, about 15 miles south of Santa Comba.

On Wednesday, reports from Huambo, the capital of the pro-Western forces, said that Cela was still in their hands but that it was under severe pressure from the north. Reports from the pro-Western forces Thursday made no mention of Cela.

A group of English journalists who were permitted to travel alone—another sign of the relaxed atmosphere here—returned today from a trip toward this area. They were able to reach the outskirts of Cela before being turned back by Cuban soldiers at a checkpoint there.

The journalists said that during their three-day tour they neither heard nor saw fighting. They did see overgrown farms being tilled as people apparently returned to their villages. And while they said that the stores in Quibala, a scene of heavy fighting a month ago, were burned and looted, there were no signs of hunger.

The journalists said they had spoken with M'beta Tra-A, the Popular Movement's political leader for the south-

ern front. They said he had told them that Cuban units were taking an active role in the fighting. The journalists quoted him as having said: "Why not, but they are all under our command and respond to our orders."

The journalists said that Mr. M'beta had told them that the National Union troops were in disarray and that most of the fighting was against South African regulars. The journalists viewed the wreckage of a Cessna plane with South African markings that had crashed after reportedly being shot down near the town of Ebo.

A second South African plane, they were told, had been downed at Catete, killing the four persons aboard, including a South African brigadier general named Pottenger. Two weeks ago the South African Government confirmed that General Pottenger had been killed in a crash. But they gave the size of the crash at a point near Angola's southern border, some 500 miles south of Catete.

Air Force Set Up Here in Luanda, Jornal de Angola, the daily organ of the Popular Movement, reported that a national air force had been formed. Except for noting that three planes had put on a display of precision flying to mark the formation of the force, the article did not specify the numbers or types of planes involved.

In announcing establishment of the air force, Dr. Agostino Neto, the Popular Movement's leader, said it would serve to "protect national integrity against foreign aggressors and imperialists who have allied themselves with divisive elements and secessionists in Angola."

Dr. Neto and other leaders here have in their past statements developed an approach to the United States in which Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Angolan policies are depicted as advancing imperialism, signs while the Senate is to some extent American companies that have been here are carefully scrutinized. For example, in a speech Dr. Neto said he had invited the Senate for ratifying the sincere attitude of the American people who in disagreement with the golan policies of their government.

Yet in that same speech he asserted that the enemy was "imperialism whose head stood the globe." "It is they," he said, "are aiming the Zaire South Africans and their golan lackeys."

This position is often advanced here by partisans of the Popular Movement who insist that the South African world not have intruded in Angola unless they received prior assurances of support from Washington. Both the United States and South Africa deny any arrangement.

The ambiguous attitude toward the United States being underscored by the caption here of Mark Moran, an aide to Senator John Tunney, Democrat of California, who has been given access to top leaders of his fact-finding visit. Another of Senator Tunney's aides is now conferring with leaders of the National Front.

and Des Roches. The United States indicated its readiness principle to hand over three islands to an independent Seychelles. Mr. Rowlands said: "The details will be worked out at a tripart conference with the United States."

The Prime Minister of the Seychelles, James Maniam, scheduled to become first president of the republic, said the island would have no armed force and would not permit foreign bases on its territory.

The agreement is subject to approval of the British Government and Parliament. Mr. Rowlands said he was confident this would be no difficulty.

The Seychelles, consisting of about 80 islands in the southern Indian Ocean, has a population of about 53,000. They have been a British colony for 160 years. In recent years they have developed a thriving tourist industry.

Seychelles to Gain Freedom in June

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI)—Britain agreed today to grant independence to one of its last remaining colonial possessions—the tiny but strategically important Seychelles Islands group in the Indian Ocean.

The agreement, signed after four days of talks on an independence constitution, provided that the Seychelles would become an independent republic within the Commonwealth at midnight on June 28.

Lisbon Resumes Airlift of Refugees From Angola

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES LISBON, Jan. 22—Portugal resumed today its airlift to evacuate refugees fleeing the guerrilla war in its former colony of Angola.

The ministry of Interterritorial Coordination announced that it was beginning a new airlift to pick up the thousands of refugees who have escaped to neighboring countries, Zaire and South-West Africa, as well as several thousand said to be stranded in Sá da Bandeira in southern Angola.

The International Red Cross will help bring out those refugees who are now waiting in Kinshasa, Zaire, and Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, according to the Portuguese press agency.

Meanwhile, the head of the Government's refugee agency, Maj. Fernando Cardoso Amaral, warned that the country would be unable to absorb the 350,000 refugees already here if their friends and relatives did not help out.

Major Amaral said that there were now 20,000 refugees in Portuguese hotels and boarding houses, because they don't have relatives or friends or "have been put out in the street."

The authorities plan to get the refugees out of the hotels as soon as possible to make way for the tourist season.

Seeks to Aid the Thousands Who Have Fled Ex-Colony to Neighboring Nations

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Major Amaral said. Tourism used to be the country's main industry and the Government hopes, in view of its increased political stability, to relaunch the industry this spring.

Major Amaral said the refugees would be transferred to "group lodgings" but gave no details. The refugees have refused to go to military camps, an earlier suggestion.

In a newspaper interview, Major Amaral said the United States had offered money for refugee housing but hadn't given it yet.

The new airlift was scheduled to begin tonight with the arrival here of the first of eight chartered Boeing 707's.

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G.O. Is Expected to Urge All-Federal Grain Inspection System

From Page 1, Col. 8
The Federal investigation into the grain inspection system has involved a number of private inspectors. The most recent in a series of reports last Monday, three inspectors from Louisiana state that misgrading and other judgments have been made. The largest international companies are being investigated, and two have been indicted for conspiracies. The G.O., which conducts its studies of Government operations when Congress undertakes this in response to a request from members of the Agriculture Committee, is scheduled to disclose its findings Feb. 15. It is favoring an all-Federal system, which the G.A.O. is known to favor. The report is said to be spread among career officials in the Department. Such a change has also been proposed by Congressional critics of the present system, such as Rep. Clark, Democrat.

after exhibiting in his office samples of off-grade grain and debris found loaded aboard a tanker upriver from New Orleans after inspectors had certified it as being loaded with No. 3 corn, an average grade. Spread out on his table in transparent pouches were grains of corn embedded in what appeared to be congealed trash. Other pouches contained rocks found in some of the grain. Much of the corn on the ship was also found to contain high ratios of broken kernels and foreign matter, conditions

that sharply lower its quality. Color slides of photographs taken on the ship and projected on a screen in Mr. Knebel's office showed piles of corn so broken up that it looked like meal. Others showed corn so deteriorated that it was sprouting. And one slide showed in closeup a section of a pile of dust with grains of corn embedded in it. Mr. Knebel said that an investigation of the grading and loading of the grain going aboard the ship, a Polish supertanker named the Rzyz Z, a

could lead to a question whether the responsible inspection agency, the Destrehan Board of Trade Inc., "has been so impaired" that it would be necessary to withdraw its authorization to do business. The grain aboard the ship is to be regraded by Federal officials and supervisors when it is unloaded in Poland. A spokesman for Cook Industries, Inc., the company shipping the grain, which has contended that samples taken when Federal supervisors made a surprise visit were not representative of the entire cargo, said that he would reserve comment on Mr. Knebel's exhibits until the company could review all the findings. "When you have an aberration like this, you know something is wrong," Mr. Knebel said. "It looks like some people are still not convinced that we mean business."

He said that surprise visits to loaded ships would be stepped up and added, "We're going to put every son of a gun in jail we can get our hands on."

Family Doctors 'Joining' Coast Malpractice Fight

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Some family doctors began a two-day strike today in sympathy with surgeons and other specialists in the Los Angeles area who are in the 22d day of a slowdown protesting spiraling malpractice insurance rates. "We're getting all kinds of calls, and we don't have any doctors to give them to," said a telephone worker for the Los Angeles County Medical Association's emergency patient-referral hot line.

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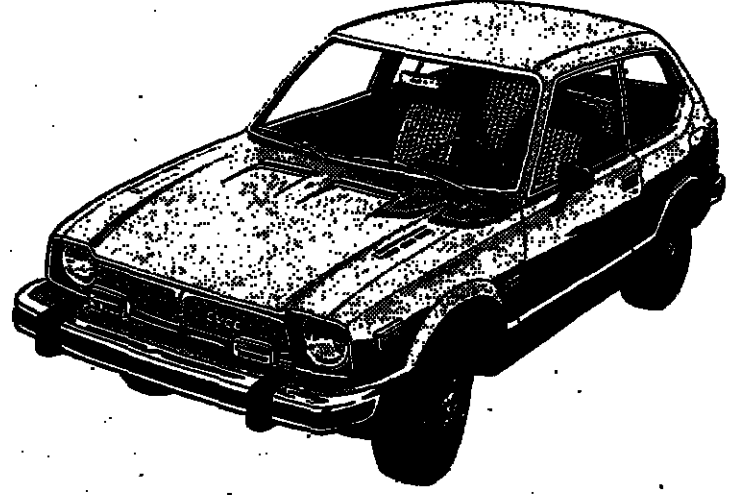


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Long-Delayed Chicago Civil Suit On Black Panther Raid Is Begun

By SETH S. KING Special to The New York Times CHICAGO, Jan. 22—After that followed, Mr. Hampton more than five years of legal disputes, a civil suit against Edward V. Hanrahan, former Cook County State's Attorney, and other county and Federal officials involved in a raid on a Black Panther headquarters in 1969 was finally under way here today.

The families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, the two Black Panther leaders slain in the raid, and the seven survivors of heavy gunfire in the pre-dawn raid are seeking \$47.7 million in damages from 31 defendants in the Federal District Court suit. The plaintiffs argue that their civil rights were violated by a murder conspiracy and cover-up by law enforcement officers after the raid.

FOUNDATION HEAD INDICTED IN THEFT'S

Stealing of \$160,000 From Illinois University Charged Special to The New York Times CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Harry A. Lowther Jr., head of the Phillips Research Foundation, was indicted today by a Du Page County grand jury on charges of stealing more than \$160,000 from the defunct Lincoln Open University in suburban Lombard.

The Phillips Foundation was formed ostensibly to provide management services for Lincoln University and other educational institutions in the country, including Prescott College and the Institute for Educational Development. The institute was created in 1965 as a nonprofit agency by the Educational Testing Service, the Princeton, N.J., group that administers College Entrance Examination Boards.

Mr. Lowther, 52 years old, was accused of conspiring to steal, and of stealing, the \$160,000 from Lincoln Open University during a period from Sept. 1, 1973, until Jan. 3, 1975. Barbara Lowther, 39, his wife, was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

The indictment alleges that the Lowthers opened unauthorized bank accounts in the name of Lincoln University, using forged documents, and diverted money from the university's account. The Illinois Attorney General, William J. Scott, whose office obtained the indictment, said today that he became aware of Mr. Lowther and the foundation's role with Lincoln University in 1974, when the authorities of Prescott College called about the foundation, which had arranged to handle Prescott's affairs.

An investigation disclosed, Mr. Scott said, that Mr. Lowther, through the foundation, issued a number of checks, which bounced, forcing the Prescott institution to close. Lincoln Open University was originally planned by James B. Holderman, then executive director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education. But after the Illinois legislature refused to approve establishment of Lincoln, it was created as a private college, with Mrs. Lowther, a former professor of psychology at North Central College, Naperville, Ill., as its president.

Later Lincoln received a \$350,000 grant from the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis. This was shortly after Mr. Holderman became vice president for education of the Lilly Foundation. At the time Mr. Lowther arranged with the Educational Testing Service to take charge of the Institute for Educational Development, the service was headed by Samuel B. Gould, former chancellor of the State University of New York. Mr. Lowther moved the service to Lombard. He was later forced to resign from the board.

"ISABELLE ADJANI IN 'THE SLAP' HAS EMERGED CLEARLY AS THE BEST YOUNG ACTRESS ON THE SCREEN TODAY. She gives a much more complex, multi-layered performance than she had in 'Adele H.' 'THE SLAP' is highly intelligent, highly cosmopolitan film." —Kevin Sanders, WABC

"'THE SLAP' is an intelligent, loving film. Marvelous performances." —Roger Greenspan

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Bless them all

"Seven Beauties" is the work of a filmmaker at the peak of her energies so full of ideas and images that she can afford to throw away moments that other less talented directors would tediously emphasize. It is a handbook for survival, a farce, a drama of almost shattering impact. It's a disorderly epic, seductively beautiful to look at, as often harrowing as it is boisterously funny, though it has a solid substructure of common sense and precisely observed details of life.

—Vincent Canby, New York Times

Lina Wertmuller now confirms her position in the front ranks of filmmakers with "Seven Beauties", a beautifully realized serio-comedy that serves as a scathing and complex indictment of the "survivors" in our society.

—Judith Crist, Saturday Review

Wertmuller's "Seven Beauties" takes risks far beyond her others and achieves the incredible things it sets out to do. Her style is dazzling. She has made almost every frame extravagantly full of dark beauty and savage irony.

—Howard Kessel, Women's Wear Daily

Lina Wertmuller's smashing new movie is a deathhouse comedy, brutal, audacious, liberating. Wertmuller takes a ringmaster's glee in barraging an audience with tawdry splendors and keeping it dazzled. She knows how to make us laugh hard and long, even while we question ourselves for doing it. Giancarlo Giannini is the storm center of the movie, and he acts Pasqualino with sulfurous splendor.

—Jay Cocks, Time Magazine

A great film, both in technique and content; it also contains a remarkable performance by Giancarlo Giannini that will linger in memory among all-time favorites. The new year is barely under way, but if another actor comes along with a performance even half so good we will be fortunate indeed. With "Seven Beauties", Wertmuller finally earns her place on the summit.

—William Wolf, Cue Magazine

Call it a masterpiece. "Seven Beauties" is an upward leap in seven league boots that propels Wertmuller into the highest regions of cinematic art into the company of the major directors. Yet whatever happens hereafter this is a milestone that future filmmakers will have to keep an eye on, that future filmgoers will have to—will want to—keep in mind.

—John Simon, N.Y. Magazine

★★★★ (Highest Rating). Lina's dazzling triumph! The experience can only be compared with a heart-stopping ride on a roller coaster.

—Kathleen Carroll, Daily News

It's a 10. (Highest Rating).

—Pat Collins, WCBS-TV

VVVV—(Highest Rating).

—Village Voice

A monumental classic that you will never be able to forget. It is a full-blooded, visually exciting film bursting with sequences of side-splitting humor. A work of awesome power and perfection.

—Aaron Schindler, Family Circle

"Seven Beauties" is the most terrifying comedy, or funniest horror film you are likely to see this year. It is doomsday humor, "A Clockwork Neapolitan", a dazzling epic.

—Joseph Gelmis, Newsday

"Seven Beauties" is a beauty of a movie.

—Jeffrey Lyons, WCBS Radio

Lina Wertmuller is the most exciting directorial talent to have come our way since Robert Altman. Hers is an extraordinary talent, blessed with a fierce intelligence and unfailing humanism.

—Bernard Drew, Gannett Newspapers

A movie of passion and force and intensity. One of the most stunning and one of the most disturbing films ever made.

—Kevin Sanders, WABC-TV

"Seven Beauties" is one of the greatest movies I've ever seen.

—Leo Lerman, Vogue

An indelible film, unlike any other I have ever seen. The script, photography, direction and performances are practically incomparable. It is time to stop calling Lina Wertmuller the world's best woman director. She transcends gender, she even transcends being a director. I suspect she is an enchantress.

—Gene Shallit, WNBC-TV

"Seven Beauties" is absolutely wonderful—a brilliantly funny, dazzling, stunning experience. It must be experienced, not described.

—Rex Reed, Daily News

"Seven Beauties" is the great one, the Eureka film, in which Wertmuller takes the kind of risks that major artists take and puts things together that have never been put together before. Giannini's performance is one of the greatest I have ever seen. Like some impossible compound of Chaplin and Emil Jannings, he creates a figure so funny and sad that it seems to call on us for some new physiological reaction between laughter and tears.

—Jack Kroll, Newsweek

"Seven Beauties" is a mighty movie, poignant and powerful. Giancarlo Giannini's portrait of Pasqualino is a triumphant tour-de-force.

—Norma McLain Stoop, After Dark

"Seven Beauties" is an absolutely stunning piece of work.

—Stanley Kauffmann, The New Republic

A magnificent achievement. This is an extraordinary movie, stabbingly funny, powerfully dramatic, brilliantly visual; a movie that will haunt you long after you have left the theatre.

—Stewart Klein, WNEW-TV

"Seven Beauties" has that startling rush that comes when an artist is riding an imaginative tidal wave and has the talent to execute the brilliant plan her mind charts out.

—Frank Rich, New York Post



A new film by Lina Wertmuller

Seven Beauties

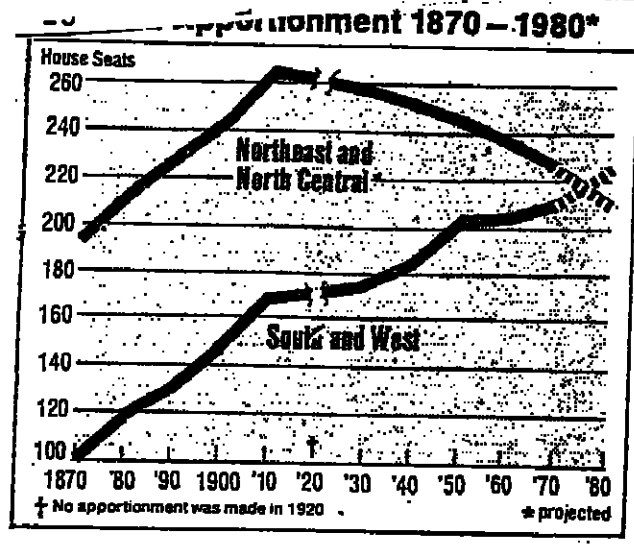
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House Majority After '80 Seen Shifting to 'Sunbelt'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

As a result of reapportionment, the House delegation, eroded by two seats in 1970, would lose four more, dropping to 35. It seems likely that most of the lost seats would be squeezed out of the New York City area, where population has been declining steadily for many years. New Jersey would drop by one, to 14, but Connecticut would hold at 6.

New York's and New Jersey's losses would be Florida's gain. That state, which will swell by 50 percent this decade alone if recent trends persist, would pick up five additional seats in the House, giving it 20 seats and the seventh largest delegation. But the growth of California, the most populous state, appears to be leveling off; the state would gain no new seats according to The Times's analysis.

These are some of the findings that emerge from an effort to explore the political implications of the unremitting southward and westward drift of the American people.

Last month, in mid-decade estimates of the populations of the 50 states, the Bureau of Census reported that 85 percent of the growth since the last census in 1970 occurred in the South and West. New York, by contrast, lost seven-tenths of one percent of its residents.

If accurate, the projections portend further erosion of the national influence exerted by the urban Northeast.

Impact on Presidency

The reapportionment of the House is also likely to have a long-range impact on the choice of President. Because the makeup of the Electoral College is based on the number of Representatives and Senators from each state, Southern and Western candidates may gain greater influence.

The Times's projections assume that the trends of the last five years will persist until 1980. It is possible that drastic changes in the economy, in energy supplies or in other factors could alter the course of demographic change, but the thrust of the movement is so pronounced that some speculation based on the calculations seem valid.

The calculations indicate a significant loss of representation in a wide northern belt: Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania would lose two seats each, while Missouri, Michigan, Indiana and New Jersey would drop by one each.

On the other side of the political ledger, gains would be registered across the southern tier of the country: Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Florida would all add one or more seats.

North's Cities to Lose

Which areas within states will lose or gain will depend on the state legislatures. But a county-by-county examination of demographic figures in all states suggests that the representational losses will be heaviest in such cities as St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark and New York. Gaining would be the areas around Phoenix, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Denver, Houston, Little Rock, Ark., and Orlando and Tampa, Fla.

Moreover, even within states whose over-all representation did not change, the 1980 census might force major restructuring to reflect the shift of population away from metropolitan areas toward small and medium-sized cities. And this could further weaken urban influence in Washington.

The New York City-Northern New Jersey area could well face the loss of four seats in 1980—three from the city and one from New Jersey. These projections were not met with cheers from members of the New York delegation.

It's Not Surprising

"It's not surprising," remarked Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, Democrat of Queens. "I am not thrown by the fact that population moves around," he said. "I am not unhappy that we have a fluid society." But he added that he hoped the projection would not hold up and said, "There may be a stabilization in the city if the economy picks up."

Reuven Savitz, an aide to Representative James H. Scheuer, who was squeezed out of his Bronx seat in 1970 but who found a new one in Brooklyn and Queens, said new losses would accelerate the decline of the city because there would

RALLY DEMANDS BAN ON ABORTION

65,000 Outside Capitol Hit '73 Supreme Court Decision

By MARTIN TOLCHIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—A crowd that the police estimated at 65,000 persons rallied outside the Capitol today in bitter cold weather to protest the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion, and then went indoors to lobby for a constitutional amendment that would ban abortion.

A dozen legislators, many hatless and coatless, addressed the crowd. The speakers were interrupted by repeated chants of "No compromise, no compromise," as the crowd held aloft red roses and scores of signs that proclaimed "abortion is murder," "Choose life, stop abortion" and "Repeal Supreme Court's slaughter of the innocents."

It was a holiday for tens of thousands of parochial school children, who arrived here in hundreds of buses that also carried adults to a demonstration that was organized in large measure by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, according to Nellie J. Gray, the demonstration's chairman.

One of the afternoon's biggest ovations came after Senator Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican, read a telegram of support from Ronald Reagan, a conservative candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"The right to life belongs to all human beings, born and unborn," Mr. Reagan's telegram said.

Senator James L. Buckley, New York Republican-Conservative, praised "the truly magnificent turnout" as "a wonderful birthday" present for our country.

"Respect for life is opposition to tyranny," Mr. Buckley told the crowd.

"We represent the great truth that Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence: that each human being is endowed—not by government, not by the courts—but by his Creator with the inalienable right to life," the Senator said. "It is given to us to fight not only for the unborn, but for all the feeble, the incompetent, the helpless of every age who in their time will bear the brunt of a new ethic that subordinates life to social expediency."

Senator Richard Stone, Florida Democrat, told the crowd that "the time is past due for the right to life in the Bill of Rights to be recognized for individuals not yet born."

Representative Norman Lent, Nassau Republican, exhorted the crowd to "get out and work this year to see to it that more congressmen are elected who support life and the positions you hold dear."

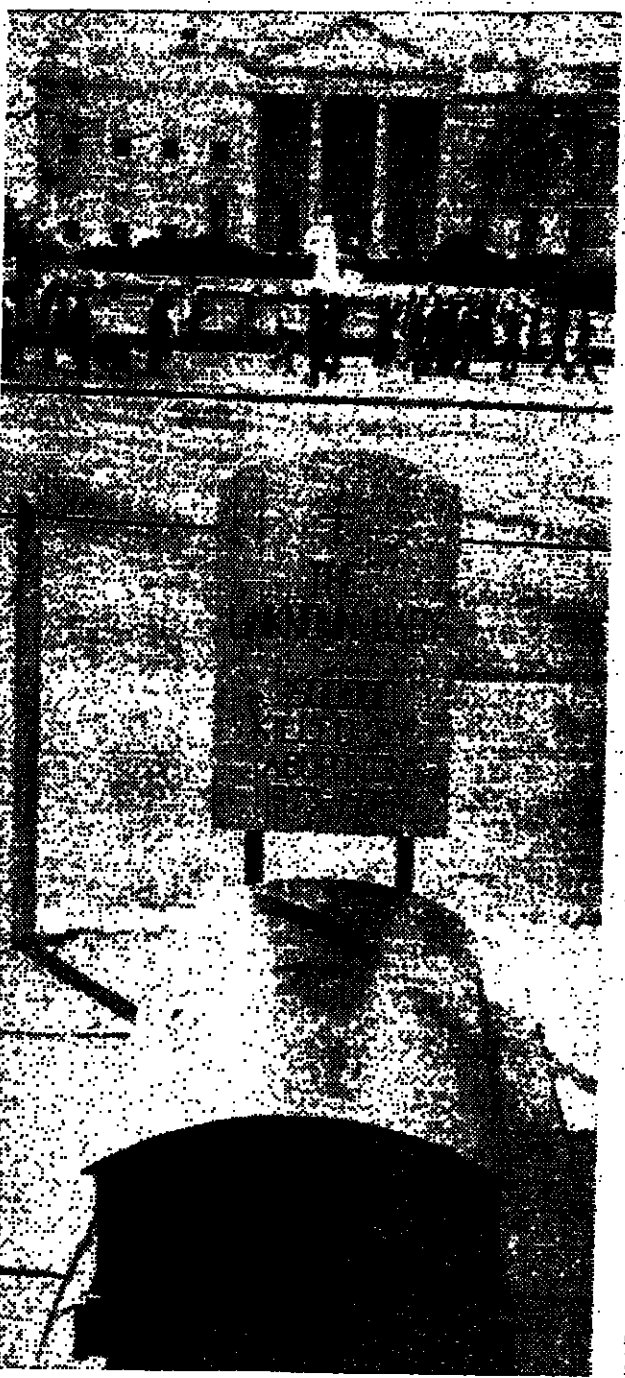
The audience, gathered in a plaza on the side of the Capitol that faces the Washington Monument, carried signs that indicated that they had come from as far as Texas, Arizona and Florida. The demonstration, on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court abortion decision, began this morning with a march around the White House and ended with a big lobbying effort.

A group of unhappy Bronx residents led by Bishop Patrick Aherne, who is Cardinal Cooke's vicar in the Bronx, tried in vain to see Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, who strongly favors the Supreme Court decision. The group was told that Senator Javits was on the Senate floor. "I think he should see us," Bishop Aherne said. "We've come a long way."

"I think he's kidding," said Janet Athanasy, clutching the hand of her 11-year-old daughter, also named Janet. The group took a subway to the Capitol and discovered that Senator Javits was off the Senate floor, and in a closed meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The participants were clearly exhilarated, however, by the size of the demonstration. "I think we let them know that people care," said Jack Short of Farmingdale, L.I., vice president of the demonstration. "It shows that we're going to win," said Joseph Mendel, an obstetric nurse who is chairman of the Manhattan Night to Life Committee.

In a related move, eleven members of Congress led by Representative Bella S. Abzug, Manhattan Democrat, expressed their support of the Supreme Court abortion decision in a letter to their colleagues. "We wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm our support for these decisions as the law of the land," the letter said.



Mock coffin is placed across the street from the White House by participants in a demonstration against abortion. Some marchers are in the background.

Cooke, on Anniversary of Ruling, Scores Court's Abortion Position

By GEORGE DUGAN

Terence Cardinal Cooke sharply criticized yesterday groups and individuals supporting the Supreme Court's decision legalizing abortion.

"Since Jan. 22, 1973, three million lives have been destroyed," the Cardinal said in a statement issued through the Chancery Office of the New York Archdiocese.

"On Jan. 22, 1973, the Supreme Court of the United States withdrew the law's protection from children in the womb," the statement said. "And since that infamous date, three million human beings have been slaughtered."

The Cardinal ruled that no state could promulgate laws interfering with the decision of a woman and her physician to perform an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

"As citizens we hope to stop this slaughter," the Cardinal said. "As religious people, we hope to overcome the conditions that lead a woman even to consider an abortion."

The Cardinal's statement, issued on the third anniversary of the Court's ruling, followed by less than a week a conference at which 10 leaders of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights criticized the nation's Roman Catholic bishops for approving a plan to create antiabortion groups in each Congressional District to mobilize public support against permissive abortion.

The bishops' pastoral plan for pro-life activities was approved last November by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. It was brought to the floor of the bishops' annual meeting in Washington by a committee headed by Cardinal Cooke.

The plan seeks to persuade members of Congress to vote for a constitutional amendment to restrict abortions.

"The participants were clearly exhilarated, however, by the size of the demonstration. 'I think we let them know that people care,' said Jack Short of Farmingdale, L.I., vice president of the demonstration. 'It shows that we're going to win,' said Joseph Mendel, an obstetric nurse who is chairman of the Manhattan Night to Life Committee."

Moscow Aide Says 11,700 Left for Israel Last Year

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Soviet official said today that 11,700 Soviet citizens left the country last year with visas to emigrate to Israel. This was half the level of 1974.

In 1973, it is estimated that 35,000 Soviet citizens left for Israel.

Boris T. Shumilin, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, attributed the decline last year to "stress arriving from people who had emigrated to Israel. Many complain about lack of stability, security and privileges, he said."

Shumilin's remarks came in an interview distributed by Tass, the Soviet press agency. He did not mention the number of Jews who emigrated to countries other than Israel.

Western sources believe that 40 percent of the Jews who left the Soviet Union last year went to countries other than Israel.

Mr. Shumilin said that from 1965 to 1976, a total of 122,000 Soviet citizens left for Palestine or, after 1948, Israel.

Court to Review Death Penalty

By LESLEY OELSNER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Supreme Court opened the way today for a broad and historic ruling on when, if ever, it is constitutional to impose the death penalty.

In a brief order initiated by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the Court agreed to review five murder cases in which death sentences were imposed under statutes enacted following the landmark Supreme Court ruling in 1972 that struck down capital punishment as then practiced in America.

Those statutes, like statutes in more than half the states, were drafted to fit within loopholes or possible loopholes in the 1972 ruling.

The five state statutes in today's group of cases are each somewhat different. Together, they raise questions about the Court's interpretation of the Constitution that have been debated in efforts to draft a capital punishment law that would meet the standards set in the 1972 ruling.

The Supreme Court's action may thus determine whether there is any way for a constitutional law to be written and whether, in the question left undecided by the 1972 case, the death penalty is inherently unconstitutional.

Thirty-four states and the Federal Government now have death penalty laws; a 35th, Illinois, had one as well but a state court recently struck it down as unconstitutional under state law.

As a result of those laws, there are now 411 persons on death row, according to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., which is defending many of them.

Nearly all are men; well over half are nonwhite. Their executions have been postponed pending a Supreme Court ruling.

The cases that the court agreed today to review involve six indigent men in all, three white and three black. The states are Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Texas.

The Louisiana man, Stanislaus Roberts, was convicted of first degree murder as the result of the killing of a restaurant attendant during a robbery. The proceeds of the robbery, apparently, were a .38-caliber revolver taken from a desk in the gas station, and \$3, which Mr. Roberts's co-defendant obtained when he pumped \$3 worth of gasoline into a customer's car and the customer paid.

The North Carolina case, in which two defendants are appealing their death sentences to the Court, also involved a robbery and a shooting. Only one of those defendants, however, Luby Waxton, committed the killing; the other, James Tyrone Woodson, was in a car outside the store at the time. There were also two other co-defendants, one of whom testified at the trial that Mr. Woodson had said earlier on the day of the crime that he "didn't want any part" in the robbery and that Mr. Waxton had told Mr. Woodson that if the latter didn't come along, he would be killed.

The two other co-defendants pleaded guilty rather than go to trial and thus escaped the death penalty.

In the Florida case, the defendant, Charles William Profit, was convicted of killing a man as the man lay sleeping next to the victim's wife in his apartment.

The Georgia defendant is Troy Leon Gregg, who was convicted of the murder and robbery of two men with whom he hitched a ride. Mr. Gregg was sentenced to four death sentences, one for each of the two counts of robbery and two of murder, but the Georgia Supreme Court said that the two sentences on the robbery counts were not imposed in accord with the state law.

In the Texas case, the defendant, Jerry Lane Jerek, 22 years old at the time of the crime, was convicted of murdering a 10-year-old girl after she rebuffed his sexual advances.

The statutes under which each of the men were sentenced to die each include various elements purportedly designed to place stricter controls on the imposition of the penalty, so as to lessen the randomness with which the penalty used to be applied—one of the features of the old system that the Supreme Court faulted in the 1972 case, Furman v. Georgia.

In Louisiana, for example, death is the mandatory sentence for first degree murder. However, Louisiana also has a system of "responsive verdicts," in which the jury can return a verdict of guilty on a lesser offense—thus avoiding the penalty.

North Carolina also has a mandatory sentence for first degree murder, (and as well for first degree rape). However, conditions on lesser included offenses are prohibited.

In both Florida and Texas there is a "bifurcated" trial, in which the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty, and then, in a separate proceeding, whether the "aggravating" circumstances explain the crime. In Florida, the judge decides whether there is a hearing on whether the jury's verdict was "unusually" mitigated with the mitigation of the defendant's crime. In Texas, the judge decides whether the defendant's response was "unusually" mitigating. In this jury's questions, the defendant's crime is usually considered in light of the defendant's legal background. In Texas, the jury's decision is usually considered in light of the defendant's crime. In Texas, the jury's decision is usually considered in light of the defendant's crime.

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Special Slalom Won By Miss Mittermaier

BAD GASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 22 (AP)—Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany, the leader in the World Cup slalom, almost fell near the finish but recovered and won her first Cup race of the season today, the special slalom.

Miss Mittermaier, 26 years old, edged Claudia Giordani of Italy and Cindy Nelson of Luise, Minn., on the snow-swept course with a combined clocking of 78.09 seconds for the two runs.

It was Miss Nelson's highest finish this season in a slalom event and lifted her to seventh in the World Cup standing.

Crossing the finish line precariously balanced on her right ski after catching the tip of her left ski near the last gate, Miss Mittermaier clocked 39.15 seconds as the first racer in the last heat. Then she watched while her rivals vainly tried to beat her combined time.

Miss Giordani's combined time was 78.37, her best finish of the season.

Miss Nelson, 20, America's top racer and best hope for an Olympic medal in Alpine skiing, finished with heat times of 39.60 and 39.39 for 78.99. She picked up 15 World Cup points and moved up from eighth to seventh in the standing with 87 points.

Miss Mittermaier, who has almost consistently finished near the top although never previously No. 1 in competition this year, leads the standing with 184 points.

Miss Nelson termed the second-heat course as one

of the toughest of the season. "It was very busy and the corners were tight," she said. She added, "almost first today and almost last yesterday, maybe I should change my specialty."

Miss Nelson was 47th in yesterday's downhill, which is her specialty.

Miss Mittermaier finished in 54th place in the downhill, 39 seconds behind the winner, Doris De Agostini of Switzerland.

LiseMarie Morerod of Switzerland, winner of two slaloms and two giant slaloms earlier this season, led after the first heat but fell in the second and scored no points.

Miss Mittermaier's victory was the first time in cup history that a competitor who finished last in a downhill bounced back with a victory in the following day's slalom.

The next women's World Cup event is the giant slalom at Kranjskagora, Yugoslavia, on Sunday, followed by a special slalom on Maribor, Yugoslavia, on Monday. Then it is on to Innsbruck and the Winter Olympics.

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REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST



Rosi Mittermaier, left, of West Germany, the winner, is hugged by Cindy Nelson, U.S., who came in third, in a World Cup special slalom, held at Bad Gastein, Austria.

Weekend Outlook for Skiers: Warm

By MICHAEL STRAUSS
Weather experts had good news for skiers yesterday. Although the thermometer in the metropolitan New York region last night was around the zero mark and the wind-chill factor at such exposed elevations as New Hampshire's Tucker Farm was estimated at 69 below, forecasters were predicting a warmer weekend.

"We expect the winds to shift to the south by Saturday morning," said Elliott Abrams, a State College (Pa.) forecaster who services more than three dozen eastern ski areas. "With that change will come warmer weather that should move the thermometer well into the 30's."

Because of the fine surface conditions existing at almost all ski areas, the temperature

rise was expected to provide a fine weekend for enthusiasts. The recent frigid weather had its good points in that it kept existing snow covers intact.

A "Grand Sloebwick" competition moves into focus at Sugarbush in Warren, Vt., starting tomorrow. It calls for "the alphas" to have a ski race on the left and a broom in the hand. Then "racers,"

in groups of five, charge up an S-shaped course. The program tomorrow is designed only for time trials and practice runs. "Stay in your car and don't panic" is the advice of the National Ski Patrol if your vehicle skids off the road during a winter storm.

Leaving cars and trying to find a way in a blizzard has frequently proved to be fatal.

Members of the United States jumping team heading for the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, believe a new style of jumping boot may help them achieve better flights. "One of our men used these new boots, which allow skiers to lean over their skis more, during our training at home and he performed better than ever," said Glenn Kotterick, the head jumping coach. The editorial staff of Ski magazine has prepared a book of North American ski areas. It provides information ranging from personality quizzes of lodge owners to which resorts offer the better care centers for youngsters.

Sports Today

BASKETBALL

Columbia at Cornell, 8 P.M.
Duke at Wake Forest, 7:30 P.M.
C.W. Post at Hartwick, 8 P.M.
Pratt at New Jersey Tech, 8 P.M.
Southern Connecticut at Brown, 8 P.M.
Stony Brook at Kings Point, 8 P.M.
Widener at Medgar Evers, 8 P.M.
William Paterson at Kean, 8 P.M.

BASEBALL

Philadelphia at Madison, 7:30 P.M.
Pittsburgh at Queens, 8 P.M.
Television—Channel 31, 8 P.M.

HOCKEY

Rangers vs. Capitals at Washington, 7:30 P.M.
Metropolitan Indoor League games at Pratt Institute field house, Brooklyn. First game, 7:30 P.M.

THOROUGHBRED RACING

Aqueduct (Queens) Race Track, 12:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY

Las Vegas, Nev., 1:45 P.M.
Columbus, Ohio, 7:30 P.M.
Chicago, Ill., 10 P.M.

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APR 10 1976

Two Pitchers Voted Into Hall



Left, and Robin Roberts at a news session here yesterday. Inset photos show them in their playing days.

PHILADELPHIA — Two of the most durable of the 1950's, to the Baseball Hall of Fame yesterday...

When they are installed in the Hall of Fame on Aug. 9, they will raise the total membership to 153 in the "Shrine" in Cooperstown...

still pitched 20 or more victories for six consecutive seasons starting in 1950, when he helped them to the National League pennant.

Two Right-Handers for Cooperstown

Right-handers were voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame yesterday on their credentials as competitors, but serve to be adversaries for the preserving arm until it can be attached to the head...

field. And after the game, Eddie Sawyer came over and kissed me on the cheek. Robin Roberts won at least 20 games for the Phillies for six consecutive seasons, but never after 1955.

Assigned to Wilmington, Del., of the League in that 1948 season, he was quickly to the Phillies, and in 1950 his 20th victory occurred in a memorable 4-1 victory at Ebbets Field...

Across the room at the Americana Hotel, where the Hall of Fame announcement was made, 55-year-old Bob Lemon was defending the reserve clause.

My father stays back home. He has to make the money to help me skate. I have a brother and sister, but they're in college. Last Christmas I saw them for two days. Then I had to get back to work.

He is the third starter, joining Bob Feller and Early Wynn, from the Indians' rotation of his era to make the Hall of Fame, following organized campaigns on his behalf.

Nicklaus, Potvins Score 5 Goals Morley Tied at 67 As Islanders Win, 8-1

By JOHN S. RADOSTA Special to The New York Times PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 22—Jack Nicklaus shot a 67 today and shared the lead in the opening round of the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am with a nearly anonymous journeyman golfer named Mike Morley.

after he mentioned his hard-working teammates. "It was a new one," said Jean. "I told the doctor to keep making them as fast as you can; I'm gonna wear a new one every period."

Redmond (in Toronto conferring with his attorney) and Ed Giacomin (fractured right wrist). The new Wings suffered grievously for want of a system and the Islanders pried them wide open.

Continued on Page 27, Column 1



Bill Smith, Islanders goalie, watches helplessly as disk flies into the net, propelled by the Wings' Dennis Polonich, not in picture. Michel Bergeron, another Detroit player, is at right. But Islanders struck back with a vengeance and won, 8-1.

The result was immediately evident in a healthy first-day gate of 14,000 on the three courses over which this tournament is being played—Pebble Beach, Cypress Point and the toughest of all, Spyglass Hill. Each is a par-71.

The other thing new was the weather, an undreamed-of departure from the standard "Crosby weather"—cold and rainy. Today's weather offered temperatures in the high 60's and no possibility of rain.

George Johnson, who has won only one tour event in his seven years on the circuit, shot 68 at Cypress Point. Graham shot his 69 at Pebble Beach. He was tied with Bruce Summerhays, a pro from the Sacramento area who is not a tour regular.

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76ers Find Knicks Closing In

By SAM GOLDAPER Satchel Paige once said, "Don't look back. Something may be gaining on you." On Christmas night, at Madison Square Garden, Pat Williams, the general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers, seemed to be looking ahead.

Philadelphia. "Nobody is doing much losing. The wild-card playoff team is going to come out of our division, and it's going to be a shame that one of us is not going to make it."

Continued on Page 27, Column 5

Skater's Day Never Ends

MISS HAMILL — DOROTHY HAMILL, L.L., is the best in States at what Dorothy Hamill does at 7 A.M. begins her daily routine that will last for seven hours.

been working out here at Twin Rinks, coached by Peter Burrows, the former British champion. The milky-white, smooth surface of the figure skating rink was scarred by a series of circles that she went over, 30, 40, 50 times, while Burrows stood next to her silently.



Dorothy Hamill practicing at Twin Rinks yesterday

Tiebreaker Is Rejected By N.C.A.A.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22 (UPI)—The football rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tightened today the rules on blocking, punitive use of the helmet, and a ban on blocking and defeated a proposal to break tie games.

Carlton 70 is lowest

Advertisement for Carlton 70 cigarettes, featuring a pack of cigarettes and text: 'Carlton 70 is the lowest tar cigarette ever made. Only 1 mg. tar. Only 0.1 mg. nicotine. Lower tar than any cigarette ever reported by the U.S. Government.'

Grumet, an Ex-Prosecutor, Re-enters the Inquiry Field

By MAURICE CARROLL

No stranger to tough cases, scheduled to reach retirement age at the end of 1976 (he was born on Oct. 31, 1900) will quit instead on Feb. 2 and move back into the sort of job in which he had spent much of his adult life.

After graduation from DeWitt Clinton High School, City College and Columbia law school, he was an assistant United States attorney in the Southern District for four years. Then, from 1935 until 1947, he worked under Mr. Dewey and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, serving the last five years of that period as head of the homicide bureau.

In the next few years, he practiced law, served as a Supreme Court justice, as former Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri's Fire Commissioner and as a waterfront arbitrator.

On Investigation Panel But in 1958 he was back in the law enforcement world as a member of the Investigation Commission. Among the investigations, there were inquiries into the city government under former Mayor Robert F. Wagner and the retail industry charges by the Democratic Mayor that the Republican state administration of former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller needed investigation itself; the charge by Mr. Wagner a few years later that the Democratic state chairman had tried to bribe legislators into making anti-Wagner votes in the complicated 1965 leadership fight.

Justice Grumet has been a Republican all his life, but he said, "I like to think of myself as a small liberal." Once, he said, he was introduced at a New York City dinner to the maverick Republican Senator from Oregon, Wayne Morse. "There weren't many Republicans then," Justice Grumet recalled, "so they took me over and told the Senator they wanted him to meet a fellow party member. And I told him, 'Yes, I'm a Republican, but I consider myself a Wayne Morse Republican.'"

Justice Grumet and his wife, the former Irene Grossman, who live at 20 Fifth Avenue, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary in June. The justice said the Supreme Court had kept him busy.



Supreme Court Justice Jacob B. Grumet in his chambers at 100 Centre Street yesterday. The sign on his desk derives from the days when he was Fire Commissioner.

But he displayed no qualms about assuming the potentially demanding investigation job. "There's no reluctance about getting involved," he said cheerfully. "I'm going to go right down the middle. A timetable for completion? No, no, I don't have that. The Governor wanted it done in 30 days, but I can say it that I'll be as expeditious as possible."

Grumet to Investigate Nadjari's Charge Against Carey

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1 that matter 10 days ago.

The appointment of Justice Grumet, who volunteered for the post after learning of Mr. Lefkowitz's difficulty in finding someone to take on the sensitive assignment, marked the end of a nearly month-long search for a qualified lawyer willing to head an inquiry into a dispute that has embroiled Mr. Nadjari and Governor Carey.

"To be honest with you, my tendency was drawing to an end and I thought this presented a challenge," Justice Grumet said in an interview yesterday.

During his long public career, Mr. Grumet has served as chairman of the State Investigation Commission and as a prosecutor, in the 1930's, for Thomas E. Dewey's special rackets investigation in Manhattan.

Mr. Lefkowitz, who was turned down by some two dozen eminent lawyers he had asked to take the job, said he had urged Justice Grumet to conclude the inquiry as expeditiously as possible. Justice Grumet said he would try to do so.

But it seemed uncertain yesterday whether the inquiry could be accomplished in the 30 days Governor Carey has suggested.

While the justice voiced enthusiasm for his new job, he also acknowledged that restrictions on the investigation agreed to by Mr. Lefkowitz and Mr. Carey posed questions he had yet to answer.

In his formal statement, Mr. Lefkowitz noted the restrictions, saying Justice Grumet had been advised that his inquiry must "not interfere with existing grand jury proceedings and pending investigations" by Mr. Nadjari's office.

"What would be considered interference is something I am not prepared to say," the justice said yesterday. He noted that the issues were "fairly limited," but said he had "no way of knowing" if he would be able to conduct his inquiry "until I go into it."

The issues concern Mr. Carey's reasons for dismissing Mr. Nadjari. On Dec. 23, when he announced his intention to oust the prosecutor, the Governor cited "a perceptible decline in public confidence" in Mr. Nadjari's office and noted "clashes in personalities as well as a series of adverse court decisions and rulings."

On Dec. 30, one day after Mr. Lefkowitz rebuffed the Governor and gave Mr. Nadjari, his deputy, six more months to finish his work, the Governor denounced Mr. Nadjari's suggestions as "despicable" and later said that such allegations "seriously undermined public confidence in the Governor of this state." It was on this date that the Governor ordered Mr. Lefkowitz to appoint a special investigator to conduct an inquiry into the Nadjari allegations.

Subsequently, Mr. Lefkowitz and Mr. Carey discussed the problems created by appointing an investigator to look into matters that conceivably were under investigation by special grand juries. On Jan. 2, the Governor wrote to Mr. Lefkowitz saying it was of "paramount importance" that Mr. Nadjari's investigations "not be jeopardized."

Governor Carey said through a spokesman yesterday that he had "every confidence that Justice Grumet, a well-qualified and respected jurist, will conduct such an inquiry in an impartial fashion to the complete satisfaction of the public and will do so without delay."

Mr. Nadjari said, "I know Justice Grumet to be a man of great ability and integrity." While the Grumet appointment settled one unresolved matter of business concerning Mr. Nadjari and Mr. Carey, another remained in limbo.

That concerned the Governor's failure to sign a superseding order that would widen Mr. Nadjari's authority to prosecute political corruption in the Bronx.

Yesterday afternoon, a spokesman for the Governor said that "there has been no and that's why the Governor hasn't signed the order."

The proposed new order would enable Mr. Nadjari to investigate political corruption in the sale of state jobs and judgeships and influence peddling in public agencies from 1972 to 1976 in the Bronx, where Patrick J. Cunningham, the state Democratic chairman, is the Bronx county leader.

Mr. Cunningham, who is under investigation by a Nadjari grand jury in the possible sale of judgeships, has moved to quash a subpoena calling for his appearance before a grand jury.

Yesterday, the Governor's office sought to call attention to a luncheon between Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Nadjari that had been arranged by Roy Cohn, the lawyer, and was described in court papers submitted by Mr. Cunningham on Jan. 7 to dismiss his subpoena.

Apparently the intention was to point to allegations that would cast doubt on the prosecutor's credibility.

The Cunningham-Nadjari luncheon had first been raised at a news conference called by the prosecutor. A reporter asked Mr. Nadjari to confirm whether he had met with Mr. Cunningham for lunch to ask him to intercede with the then-Governor elect "to keep you on in your position."

"That is not a fact," Mr. Nadjari replied.

Two days later, Mr. Nadjari told reporters he had never made any bid directly or indirectly to Mr. Cunningham to continue in his job.

Mr. Nadjari said then and in a later interview that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Governor's interest in submitting legislation to establish a statewide prosecutor's office.

After the Arol lease was amended, related records were seized by the Arol lease became months ago by the city's investigation Commissioner, Nicholas J. Scoppetta. Mr. Scoppetta yesterday said that there was no record of his ever having reported to examine the documents, which normally would be available to the public, on not respond to a telephone request for comment.

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In the 1973 negotiations to overcome this apparent conflict, Mr. Patton said, the city offered the Yankees an alternative site, just north of the Macombs Dam Bridge, which leads to the stadium. But the club refused it.

The negotiations thus shaped up as a triangular fight among the city, the baseball club, with each side opposed to the other two. Mr. Cunningham's interests crossed these lines. He was at once the lawyer for Arol and the Bronx Democratic leader. In the latter role he was a power in city politics, at a time when the city and his borough were committed to the Yankees deal at almost any price.

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On Jan. 22—The Assembly today made public its first payroll for the new legislative session.

The state's austerity drive was not immediately reflected in the 71 pages, containing the names and salaries of hundreds of legislative aides, most of whom received raises in the last year. But the office of Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut said that plans were being made to accommodate a \$900,000 cut that Mr. Steingut announced last month in the Assembly's \$17 million budget.

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CUNNINGHAM TIED TO TERMINAL DEAL

Patton Links Him to Bronx Market Lease That Is Under Investigation

By JOHN L. HESS

Ken Patton, the former Economic Development Administrator here, said yesterday that Patrick J. Cunningham and his law firm had directly participated in a 1973 lease negotiation that is under investigation by several agencies.

The negotiation led to the amendment of the lease of the Bronx Terminal Market to the Arol Development Corporation, whereby the city relieved Arol of major obligations for construction and took on obligations of about \$10 million.

In an interview, Mr. Patton said that Mark Kriegel of the law firm of Cunningham & Kaming was the principal lawyer for Arol in the negotiations, but that Mr. Cunningham became involved.

"His participation was quite minimal," Mr. Patton said. "The only discussion with Cunningham was in modifying or diminishing his client's demands, which he did in several instances."

Mr. Patton said the market lease and the city contract for rebuilding the Yankee Stadium, both approved early in 1972, were apparently in conflict because the part of the parking space promised to the Yankees had been leased to Arol.

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M.T.A. Seeks a Subsidy From State

By EDWARD C. BURKS

Fearful of a new cash crisis in June because of a problem in obtaining Federal aid, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority urged the Legislature yesterday to enact a three-point subsidy program to provide \$770 million a year.

David L. Yunch, M.T.A. chairman, said that he was not going to take the "sensational" approach and describe the 50-cent subway fare and higher commuter rail fares in effect since last September as already in jeopardy.

But in testifying at a hearing conducted by the Assembly transportation committee at the World Trade Center, he emphasized that very substantial increases in assured aid would be needed.

The immediate problem is that one of the two expected sources of Federal aid—a source counted on for \$125 million in the fiscal year ending June 30—has not yet produced any revenue.

Mr. Yunch's proposed permanent subsidy plan—to replace existing annual crises and annual subsidies—calls for approval of the following transportation financing methods in the 12-county M.T.A. region: (A) payroll tax of 1 percent to be shared equally by employers and employees to yield \$570 million a year at current levels of earnings (approximately half their burden could be written off by employers as a Federal tax deduction); (B) a 5 percent additional tax on the retail price of gasoline, \$100 million a year; (C) tolls on the use of East River and Harlem River bridges at the rate of 39 cents a trip.

If the Legislature would enact that program, said Mr. Yunch, the proceeds to both the M.T.A. and private carriers in the 12-county region the M.T.A. could consider establishing a 25-cent transit fare, Mr. Yunch said. The \$125 million that has not materialized this year was also originally expected again next year. This source of funds involves borrowing from the Federal Government for replacement purposes. It has to back the following year the state has proposed this by tapping remaining allocations in the 1976 transportation bond issue, supposedly, was for projects.

But, according to Mr. Yunch, the state cannot find the money for bonds now. The M.T.A. estimates that the Government will provide \$80 million in 1976. The M.T.A. will provide none next year.

Furthermore, the budget proposes cuts in Federal aid sources of \$85 million. M.T.A. this year to 1976. The M.T.A. hopes to get the state past the March date.

The second of the part of a new investigation suspicious deaths at a Hospital in Oradell, re-autopsied yesterday. Dr. Michael M. Badin, forensic pathologist, was conducting this investigation for County Prosecutor, J. Woodcock Jr., said he re-studies "re-autopsies" before the re-autopsies on the body could be by Dr. Badin. The body of 26-year-old Marga, yielded "good" for studying, "death" was present in the original, inconclusive, one of 13 that centered on whether at Riverdale, recently to as Dr. X, used on patients at the hospital is a potentially lethal pyre depresso.

The first re-autopsy, on the body of old Nancy Savino, establish any natural death. The chemical cure are expected several weeks. No re-autopsies were reported yet.

Mrs. Henderson, 48, in order on April 22, in planning of acute pain. An exploratory found no abnormality later the woman was dead in her hospital autopsy report concluded she had died of a pathologist who said organs under a microscope there was "no clear cause of a cause of death."

Others in the Assembly are Philip J. Bisceglia, executive counsel to Perry B. Duryea, the minority leader, \$43,168; George W. Cooper, Mr. Duryea's administrative assistant, \$42,585; and William F. Hadad, director of legislative oversight, \$40,000.

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Assembly's New Payroll Doesn't Reflect Austerity

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

ALBANY, Jan. 22—The Assembly today made public its first payroll for the new legislative session.

The state's austerity drive was not immediately reflected in the 71 pages, containing the names and salaries of hundreds of legislative aides, most of whom received raises in the last year. But the office of Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut said that plans were being made to accommodate a \$900,000 cut that Mr. Steingut announced last month in the Assembly's \$17 million budget.

The highest-paid employees of the Legislature are the legislative aides, most of whom received raises in the last year. But the office of Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut said that plans were being made to accommodate a \$900,000 cut that Mr. Steingut announced last month in the Assembly's \$17 million budget.

Others in the Assembly are Philip J. Bisceglia, executive counsel to Perry B. Duryea, the minority leader, \$43,168; George W. Cooper, Mr. Duryea's administrative assistant, \$42,585; and William F. Hadad, director of legislative oversight, \$40,000.

In the Legislature's far-flung public-relations operation, both Charles Dumas, director of communications for the Senate, and Richard Roth, special assistant and press secretary to the Senate majority leader, earn \$42,834. William J. Alexander, Mr. Steingut's press secretary, is paid \$41,400 a year.

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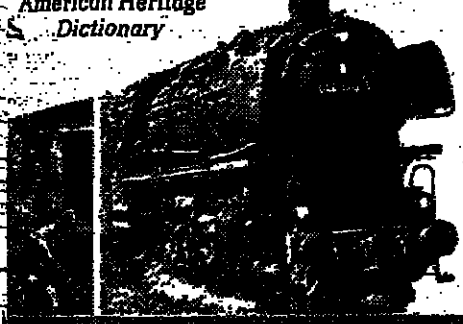
Editors' Choice 1975

Selected by the Editors of the N.Y. Times Book Review as one of 13 books published last year that "he considered as special: his, durable, solid, different. The Great Railway Bazaar is a writing in the grand tradition, continues the Book Review, in various places, politics, strange, every day a new adventure. Theroux's style is effortless, various, enjoying itself as it goes on."

Here are some other comments by reviewers: "as if Graham Greene and Conrad decided to rewrite Baker's guides to Asia." —ARTHUR COOPER, Newsweek "absolute joy." —JONATHAN YARDLEY, San Francisco Examiner

THE GREAT RAILWAY BAZAAR

RAIN THROUGH ASIA
Paul Theroux
Book-of-the-Month Club Alternate \$10, now at your bookstore
BYRON MIFFLIN COMPANY
Publisher of the American Heritage Dictionary



Think New

IN MEMORIAM
JAN. 19, 1976
Vincent F. Hopper
Former editor
Barrett's Educational Series, Inc.
Watch the Birdie
Camera enthusiasts catch up on the world of photography in the Arts and Leisure Section of the Sunday New York Times.

WORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

56 Willow	18 Undiluted
57 Japanese coin	19 Puts off
58 Caustic	24 Entertain
59 Postcard wheeze	26 Paving stone
66 Suffix in zoology	27 Laughter
67 Show off	28 Customer
68 Later	29 Kind of paper
69 Prefix for gram	31 French novelist
70 Nostradamus and others	34 Greek letter
71 Large amounts	37 Royal address

DOWN

1 Cheering words	41 Zash house
2 White House room	42 Georgia Tech grad
3 Prima donna	47 Convince
4 Make religions	48 Wings
5 Pook's occupant	50 Namely
6 Gazed intently	51 Digestion
7 Eucharistic elements	52 Hemp fiber
8 Alicia	53 Giggle
9 Cuban ballerina	55 Small bird
10 Neighbor of Mont.	59 Noddy bird
11 Sheeplike	60 Gambling center
12 Prepared to fire	61 Inflexible
13 "— this house"	62 Rooms
	64 Goddess of plenty
	65 Hospital V.I.P.'s

Books of The Times

Criminal Etiquette

By ANATOLE BROYARD

MAIGRET AND THE BLACK SHEEP. By Georges Simenon. Translated from the French by Helen Thomson. 158 pages. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, \$6.95.

THE APPELEY FILE. By Michael Innes. 207 pages. Dodd, Mead & Company, \$5.95.

When Georges Simenon writes about the middle class, his suspense stories might be described as novels of manners that include a murder. The killer is punished for having violated the conventions of a respectable literary genre. Like a superbly edited, Chief Superintendent Maigret reviews the behavior of his characters until he arrives at an inconsistency, a flaw in the pattern of well-regulated civilization. This flaw is the clue to the crime.

"Maigret and the Black Sheep" is a rather good example of Mr. Simenon's classic style—until we come to the end of the book. A thoroughly good man is murdered: Who could have wanted to kill him? Circumstances clearly point to someone who was quite intimate with the victim, but he is surrounded by people as dauntingly decent as himself. Maigret has never been so mixed in goodness. He very nearly loses faith in human nature.

So much decency makes him uncomfortable. He feels like a crasher at a memorial service to a well-loved man. He is obliged to be almost rude to the deceased fellow's wife, to ask indelicate questions. Everybody who is interrogated volunteers as a character witness for all the principals. No, neither husband, nor wife, nor daughter, nor son-in-law had a lover. There was no cause for jealousy, hatred, frustration, revenge—any of the grand passions. Maigret's breathing becomes so irregular in this rarefied atmosphere that his pipe keeps going out. He consumes drinks he doesn't really want.

A Mere Arrival

And then, as he has shown a tendency to do in his most recently translated books, Mr. Simenon violates his own elaborate structure and the structure of our equally elaborate expectations by dragging in an outsider. The pleasure, in a murder mystery lies in discovering precisely how an apparently harmless or benign character happened to be driven to murder. It is the trajectory of passion, rather than that of the bullet that interests us. We are more concerned with the birth of a killer than with the death of a victim.

Perhaps we like to think, for a few empathetic hours, that in our breasts, too, there lurk impulses powerful enough to exact a human life.

"But in 'Maigret and the Black Sheep,' Mr. Simenon introduces a rogue, a misfit, into his novel of manners and spoils it. We witness not a transfiguration, but a mere arrival: We want to see the vulnerability of goodness, and all we get is the banality of evil. It is not enough. Mr. Simenon ought to know better than anyone else that a good man should be

killed only for a good reason. Anything else reduces the novel of manners to mere anarchy.

Michael Innes, as most discriminating suspense readers know, is a pseudonym for J. I. M. Stewart, who is reader in English literature at the University of Oxford. His Appley books are appreciated for their wit and erudition, which go a long way toward compensating the reader for their relative lack of action and derring-do. Sir John Appley, now Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, delivers a bon mot as deftly as James Bond administering a karate chop.

The murders in Mr. Innes's books tend to occur in ancient country houses, which the author makes as much a part of the crime as the characters themselves. Appley is a modern Sherlock Holmes, who uses what might be called a semiotic approach to the solution of crimes. He does not carry a gun, but a bibliography, and he "reads" the details, the texture and the incidental implications of a crime, much as William Empson used to read a poem in his "Seven Types of Ambiguity" or "Some Versions of Pastoral." An Appley story is a poem of violence, in which murder is the key to the meaning.

Slices of Appley

Like most men of learning, Appley is likely to be long-winded. Corpses stiffen and grow cold while he rounds a period. Even the butlers in Mr. Innes's books are euphuists. Unfortunately, in "The Appley File," the commissioner is unceremoniously compressed into a series of short stories, and he is as out of his element there as a gourmet eating a short-order meal. Appley is too old and elegant to be hurried. One might as well try to imagine him running.

Some of the stories in "The Appley File" are so much as little clots of plot, sleight-of-hand stuff in which Mr. Innes shows us that he, too, can concoct in a conventional manner. The wrong fish in the pocket of a drowned man turns a suicide into a murder. A victim's jacket worn inside out does not point to his being dressed in the dark by the killer, but to a local superstition. There is some business about bows, arrows and a bottomless well, into which all the bodies disappear. And Appley is reduced to little more than a guide explaining the exhibits in a sort of Madame Tussaud's.

Inevitably, the prose style suffers. For example there is a story about two young smugglers who drive through Europe in an old taxicab, which they have named the Coy Mistress, after Andrew Marvell's poem. When it is discovered that the smuggled Swiss watches are in another vehicle, poor Appley is reduced to saying: "In fact, the Coy Mistress should have been called the Decay Mistress. That's not a very good joke." No, in fact, it isn't.

A HEBREW WORD HELPS NEEDIEST

Gifts Are Based on Letters in 'Chai' (Life)

A number of checks in the amount of \$18 and \$36 have been received by the New York Times' Neediest Cases Fund, and the gifts have a traditional significance for Jews.

The Hebrew word for life is "chai." The letters, in Hebrew, have numerical equivalents, and the two letters

Recorded yesterday \$8,167.00
Previously acknowledged \$883,191.00
Total \$891,358.00

In chai—chet, 8, and yad, 10—add up to 18.

From Palo Alto, Calif., the daughters of Marlene Lewenson sent a check to the 64th annual appeal in the sum of \$18. Mrs. Lewenson said her daughters had put aside that amount "in the spirit of long life and in the hope of helping someone less-well endowed than they are."

A New York lawyer, Howard M. Kaplan, gave \$36, calling the gift, "double chai" in honor of his family and friends "whose good will and confidence during the past year has meant so much to me in everyday life."

One of the major gifts that has been received in the course of the current drive is a repeat donation from the estate of Thomas F. McGarry. Last year, the fund was the recipient from the McGarry estate of a check for \$3,000. This month, another check, this time in the amount of \$4,500, was sent.

From the estate of Ethel Kirwan, a check for \$3,000 was received. The Bodenheim Foundation gave \$100.

There were 95 donors yesterday who gave a total of \$8,167. As a result the annual campaign, which started last month and will continue through February, now stands at \$891,358.00.

Many of the business concerns in the city and elsewhere long have been warm supporters of the fund.

HOW TO AID THE FUND

Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and forwarded to P.O. Box 595, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10022 or to these agencies:

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES OF NEW YORK, 190 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES, 261 East Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 105 East 22d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE, 285 Schenck Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN, 191 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11231.

STATEN ISLAND FAMILY SERVICE, 25 Victory Boulevard, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301.

No agents or solicitors are authorized to seek contributions for the New York Times Neediest Cases Fund. Contributions to the Neediest Cases Fund are deductible on Federal, state and city income taxes. To delay may mean to forget.

Connecticut to Ask Bus Aid
HARTFORD, Jan. 22 (AP)—The State Department of Transportation says it will seek \$29.5 million from the Federal Government to buy and modernize the Connecticut Company bus lines. The bus lines run in Hartford, New Haven and Stamford and serve 2.9 million riders a year.

"Although the sum is modest compared to the needs of the fund's recipients, we hope that even if it serves to alleviate someone's anxiety for only one day it will have served its intended purpose."

"We are a new company and our own survival is by no means assured, but I wanted to establish the precedent of contributing to the fund from the outset. I hope that if our good fortune holds out our next year's contribution will surpass this year's."

2 CHILDREN'S BOOKS CAPTURE TOP PRIZES

The American Library Association announced yesterday at its midwinter meeting in Chicago that a Brooklyn couple and an expatriate Englishwoman have won the association's principal prizes for children's literature published in 1975.

Leo and Diane Dillon, instructors at the School of Visual Arts and residents of Brooklyn, will receive the Caldecott medal for the most distinguished picture book for children. The Dillons illustrated "Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People's Ears," a West African tale retold by Verna Aardema.

The Newbery award will be presented to Susan Cooper, a British author of adult and children's books who has lived in the United States for the last 12 years. She now resides in the Boston area with her husband. Her book was "Grey King." The Newbery award is presented for "the most distinguished contribution to literature for children."

Both awards will be given to winners during the association's centennial conference in July.

Newbery Honor books, named by the association, were "The Hundred Penny Box," by Staron Bell Mashis, and "Dragon Wings," by Laurence Yep. Caldecott Honor Books were "Stregh Nona," by Tonie de Paola, and "The Desert Is Theirs," written by Byrd Baylor and illustrated by Peter Parnall.

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"We are a new company and our own survival is by no means assured, but I wanted to establish the precedent of contributing to the fund from the outset. I hope that if our good fortune holds out our next year's contribution will surpass this year's."

DORIS DAY HER OWN STORY
by A. E. Hotchner
Author of Papa Hemingway

For the first time—Miss "Goody Two-Shoes" kicks back!... the true story behind the phony Hollywood "girl next door"—three bad marriages, real and rumored affairs, professional triumphs, personal tragedies. 50 photos. Filmography. \$4.95.

Third Big Printing
WILLIAM MORROW

Rave reviews for "a master tale-spinner"

Dorothy Eden's new bestseller THE TIME OF THE DRAGON

By the author of *The Millionaire's Daughter* and *Speak to Me of Love*



A subtle and exciting new novel... This is the best Eden in years, tightly written, tough-minded, and exquisitely controlled as it swings back and forth in time.

—Cosmopolitan Magazine

"I doubt whether anyone will lay down Dorothy Eden's THE TIME OF THE DRAGON, Eden is a master tale-spinner with a large following, and in her most recent novel, she remains true to her tradition, weaving a brightly colored and cleverly designed experience... THE TIME OF THE DRAGON has a generous repertoire of devices for grabbing and holding on to your attention... the air is filled with mystery and foreboding."

—Steven Kosek, Chicago Tribune

"THE TIME OF THE DRAGON has strong elements of suspense and mystery."

—Boston Herald Advertiser

"Eden's latest seesaws in time between 1900 Peking and contemporary London... Intricately structured and lushly deceptive, THE TIME OF THE DRAGON is Eden at her best."

—Library Journal

"Dorothy Eden has created characters with her usual masterful touch and settings with the craft of an artist."

—Nashville Banner

"Tantalizing and thoroughly entertaining. The atmosphere of 19th century China, the almost sensuous beauty of the art described, the cruelty and bravery that came to the fore during the siege of the foreign legations, are all conveyed with an authenticity that makes you feel you are there... a drama with haunting repercussions."

—Barbara A. Bannon, Publishers Weekly

"What a wonderful story teller Dorothy Eden is... it's new territory for her, but she's filled it with all her old magic... But her real secret is—as always—sheer, downright readability."

—Malcolm MacDonald, author of The World From Rough Stones

A Literary Guild Alternate Selection
\$8.95 at all bookstores.

COWARD, McCANN & GEOGHEGAN

The New York Times

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1925-1961
ORVILLE D. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1965

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The State of the City

Mayor Beame confirmed yesterday what close observers of the city's fiscal crisis have long suspected—that the three-year plan for restoring New York to solvency, which was approved by the state's Emergency Financial Control Board only last October, is already in deep trouble. Spending for welfare and in other areas is running ahead of expectations; revenues are falling seriously behind. New Yorkers, Mr. Beame warned, face "more difficult sacrifices" and "the road ahead as far as the eye can see is uphill and rough."

The State of the City, in short, is grim—and getting worse.

If there is any hope at all in this sober Mayoral message, it lies in the fact that Mr. Beame, abandoning false optimism, is at last facing up to the magnitude of the city's problems and giving its citizens the harsh truth. That is an essential—and long missing—first step toward enlisting broad public support for the sustained effort that will be required to restore this city to fiscal health.

Although the performance of his administration to date leaves much to be desired, the Mayor at least now appears to have his priorities straight. He stressed his determination to balance the budget, to maintain essential city services and to improve municipal management. He added a needed new dimension to local plans for economic development by suggesting that development efforts be coordinated on a broad regional scale.

Regardless of the endeavors made here and in other hard-hit urban areas in the Northeast and throughout the nation, Mayor Beame is undoubtedly correct in arguing that the deep-rooted problems of this and other cities cannot all be solved by local action alone. Fiscal realities will force New York and others drastically to curb programs directed at problems that are really national in scope. But the problems will not go away. They will remain to fester in poverty pockets throughout the nation, especially in the older central cities.

While sacrificing to put their own troubled house in order, New Yorkers must continue to strive to spur the conscience of the nation, to awaken Washington to the neglected national responsibilities which the New York crisis has exposed.

Volunteer Prober

After vainly trying to persuade a score of New York City's most prominent lawyers to accept the assignment, Attorney General Lefkowitz has finally found a volunteer to assess the charge that Governor Carey's abortive attempt to oust Special Prosecutor Nadjari last month was designed to protect top Democrats against possible indictment.

The volunteer is State Supreme Court Justice Jacob Grumet, a respected associate of the late Thomas E. Dewey and Frank S. Hogan, who is leaving the bench eleven months before the end of his extended term to take on a task that many regard as not only thankless but also hopeless.

Establishing motivation is difficult at best, especially since Justice Grumet is not yet clear on what he is investigating other than unspecified "alleged assertions" by Mr. Nadjari concerning the Governor's decision to replace him in the investigation of the New York City criminal justice system.

What makes the Grumet task particularly complicated is that he is under explicit mandate to conclude his inquiry as quickly as possible and to do it in a manner that will not interfere with existing grand jury proceedings and other phases of the larger state probe into corruption in the judicial system—a probe Mr. Nadjari has been given six more months to wind up.

The Governor has joined with the Attorney General in the non-interference order. Unfortunately, neither has yet suggested how testimony necessary to clarify the Governor's role can be released without possible upset of cases aimed at establishing the guilt or innocence of some of Mr. Carey's close associates. Justice Grumet admits that he is himself in the dark on how this can be done; but his willingness to try does him credit.

Experiments on People

If experiments on human beings were stopped, the frontiers of medical knowledge would expand much more slowly than they now do. That fact, unfortunately, is often used promiscuously the way the concept of national security has been used in recent years, to justify activities which overwhelm both common sense and the rights of individuals.

The most dramatic evidence of such excesses has been the notorious Tuskegee Syphilis Study and the surreptitious testing of LSD by the C.I.A. and the Army. Run-of-the-mill human experimentation programs, though far less dramatic, contain possibilities of at least as much abuse because most of them are carried on out of sight, and on subjects whose capacity to make a truly free choice is questionable at best.

According to estimates given at a recent conference on human experimentation sponsored by the National Urban Coalition, 80 percent of all such experimentation is done on members of minority groups, poor people and those who are in prison. The president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has said that 85 percent of "phase one" testing—that is the initial testing of drugs on the human body—is done on prisoners. Other such testing is done on mental patients and some studies are even conducted on children.

Though anguished cries from some segments of the drug industry might indicate otherwise, the future of medical knowledge does not rest on the questionable consent obtained from those confined in public institutions. Quite effective testing has been conducted at the Biodesign Laboratories in Pittsburgh where graduate students are used. In Kansas City a research review committee composed of peers of the subjects of the experiments acts as a monitor on volunteers.

Though experimentation only upon subjects who can

give voluntary consent and who may have recourse in the courts if they are not adequately protected may cost more in dollar terms, that is surely a price society should pay for such knowledge. It is nothing more than the price necessary to maintain the civilized balance between the society's need for greater medical knowledge and its equally urgent need to respect the rights of all individuals in the community and to erect effective safeguards for the very weakest.

Carter in Iowa

As long as racial segregation and discrimination were primarily a Southern regional problem, the rest of the nation exercised a silent veto against a white Southerner in the Presidency. The strong showing of former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter in the Iowa Democratic caucuses is a significant event because it demonstrates that this invisible barrier has now fallen.

Previously, a native Southerner transplanted to the North, such as Woodrow Wilson, could win the White House. Or Lyndon Johnson could enter it through the Vice-Presidential route. There have also been maverick Southerners such as Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, admired in the rest of the country but disowned by most of his own region, and George Wallace of Alabama, whom his party has rightly refused to consider seriously as a potential President notwithstanding his primary victories in different regions.

Mr. Carter fits none of these earlier patterns. He has not only scored in Iowa but is also expected to do well in the Mississippi and Oklahoma caucuses and in the Florida primary. He has made headway with blacks and liberal trade unionists as well as with farmers, businessmen, and other more centrist groups.

In short, he looks like a genuinely national candidate and, unlike Mr. Wallace, he is taken seriously as a possible President by his political peers. This is a most encouraging development because, like the mingling of blacks and whites in the Democratic Party in Mississippi, it shows that the normal scramble for political power has finally transcended and even begun to erase old regional and racial categories.

In terms of the immediate struggle for the Democratic nomination, however, there is a danger that the Iowa results and the early primaries may be greatly overvalued. Former Governor Carter has shown himself to be an excellent candidate, attractive, energetic, and articulate. But Senators Jackson and Bayh, Representative Udall, R. Sargent Shriver and other aspirants are also good campaigners and their records entitle them to careful consideration by their party.

Only 10 percent of Iowa's Democrats participated in the caucuses, and of those nearly 40 percent chose to remain uncommitted, a much higher percentage than supported Mr. Carter. Similarly, New Hampshire, the first primary state, is unlike the big industrial states where the Democratic Party has its major strength. It is more the setting for a media event than it is a serious political battleground.

New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California are the crucial states. With caucuses, conventions, and primaries stretching away from now until June, the race for the nomination can be compared to a ten-mile cross-country event. It is not to be confused with a hundred-yard dash.

Wasting Diplomacy

The Syrian "peace" initiative against Israel at the United Nations Security Council is foundering, overwhelmed not only by the acute crisis in Lebanon but also by the internal dynamics of inter-Arab diplomacy.

Last December, when Syria succeeded in injecting the Palestine Liberation Organization into Security Council proceedings, American diplomats saw three dangers: that the Security Council could become a forum for unwieldy negotiations under conditions unfavorable to the United States; that the P.L.O. would advance another notch in international stature; and that the whole balanced structure of the Security Council's past efforts toward peace would be overturned by a one-sided resolution. After more than a week of general debate in the Council, not one of these developments can be regarded as likely.

Serious negotiation within the Council on this issue is precluded, as several of the vitally interested countries have no voting power there and several governments with no active interest in Middle East diplomacy do. Furthermore, whatever stature the P.L.O. may consider it has attained by sitting at the Council table has been vastly overshadowed by the Lebanese crisis. The Palestine Liberation Army has become committed in combat, on ambiguous terms, in an internal Arab power struggle well away from the soil of Palestine. And the United States has left no room for doubt that it will use its veto power rather than permit previous Security Council resolutions to be altered in a lopsided way.

If the Arab states and the Soviet Union had stuck to one original strategy—still apparently favored by Egypt—this Council debate could have made a significant contribution. This would have assigned top priority to the principle of Palestinian national identity, expanding on the reference to "refugees" in Resolution 242 of 1967.

But the Arab draft resolution now presented to the Council overstates this principle in ways considered unacceptable by Israel and premature—at least—by the United States; and the Arabs are also pressing a second point which makes a veto inevitable: the statement that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories. It was precisely the ambiguity on this point in the 1967 resolution that made it an acceptable basis of negotiation for all sides.

If the Arabs continue to insist on their tough line, embracing both Palestinian "rights" to statehood and total Israeli withdrawal—certain to be vetoed—they will only prove that their main interest is not a meaningful contribution to the search for peace but merely another costly and futile propaganda exercise.

Letters to the Editor

What Westway Means to New York

To the Editor:
We certainly agree with U.S. Representative Abzug that it would be nice to air-condition the IRT rolling stock, modernize Wall Street, South Ferry, Fulton Street, Grand Central Station, put fluorescent lighting above platform edges and provide a multitude of other needed mass-transit improvements [letter Jan. 10]. However, in this time of fiscal crisis and severe unemployment we must carefully examine our priorities.

It seems a misguided choice of priorities to eliminate Westway, a project that would generate many jobs, and choose to use Highway Trust Fund monies for mass-transit projects. The mass-transit projects are needed but are somewhat less than essential in our present economic climate. They will not provide as great a benefit to the city and its citizens as would Westway.

To quote from a joint press release issued by Mayor Beame and Governor Carey on March 7, 1975:

"Westway, the Governor and the Mayor pointed out, will produce tremendous benefits for the city and its economy. It will involve an investment of over \$1 billion in 90/10 Federal and state funds. Building the highway will generate an estimated 3,850 man-years of employment per year for ten years. There will be more jobs created off-site—24,000 man-years of employment

for ten years, or 240,000 total man-years. It will foster revitalization of the waterfront, including maritime cargo facilities, provide smoother access to the garment and other industrial sections and relieve clogging truck traffic on city streets. The Governor and Mayor said transferring funds from the highway improvement to mass transit is not a viable or fiscally prudent alternative."

Westway, under the current plan, which has been designed as an environmentally sound highway, would also add 178 acres of new land, 82 acres of which would be park lands. You would not receive these benefits from "the West Street" alternative plan, which would create another Queens Boulevard with all its congestion and pollution problems.

We, as an industry, are now experiencing a 35 to 50 percent unemployment level, while that of the rest of the city is 12 percent.

To eliminate Westway, as it is now planned, would not only be a tragic loss to the economy of New York City but another unconscionable blow to an industry which has been the greatest victim of the fiscal crisis and in the past has been one of the greatest contributors to the New York City economy.

WILLIAM C. FINNEMAN, JR.
Gen. Manager, Gen. Contractors Association of New York Inc.
New York, Jan. 16, 1976

Evening High School

A Teacher Reminds
To the Editor:
Your editorial "Cry for Rymur" (Jan. 5) just didn't talk about the old evening high school in New York City. Let me recall students who came in classes during and just after World War II. Night after night the refugees filling the shabby classrooms



ing into seats too small and desks meant for one, standing the walls and warming the next to radiators and trying hard to write compositions in a tongue. Even then, callow teacher that I was, I knew I of something very special.
"On his first night a man blurted out: 'This is impossible. We can't do nothing? We get learning not have this in Europe.'"
"A German woman, struggling to make herself understood, said: 'How do you say "I break the ice"?' And she was undefeated by the complex English.

The young veterans came in having survived the war they had off to join (refusing in day's accept textbooks because the sitting it out till they'd be old to enlist)—these young men, polite, returned to finish their education. One sailor, reminding me had left my class several years said sheepishly, "I guess I got hard time. But now I want to go to college."

A black veteran, 26, worn carrying fifty-pound steel plating factory all day, fought every stay awake, to get his rest in the subway. He made it—Umbria College.

The most famous of my stu vigorous Middle European went on to City College at 11 became the oldest person in college's history to receive a bachelors degree. She was in her sixties.

Many years and thousands of students later, my heart still goes to those evening high school students long ago who so wholeheartedly appreciated New York's gift of education.
MURIEL M.
New Hyde Park, L.I., Jan. 1

How to Save Farmland

To the Editor:
Your Jan. 8 editorial "The Family Farm" says farmland should be valued at its agricultural value, rather than what it would bring for home sites or commercial use, to save the family farm from the tax collector and the developer. This approach is unsound.

The Times has repeatedly discussed the lack of home sites at prices that people can afford. The way to get more land for homes is not to encourage the present owners to hold it off the market by offering a partial tax holiday if it continues to be farmed. Restricting the supply of building lots surely drives up the price.

If we want to control development of farmland, zoning is far better suited to the job. If land is zoned so that it can only be used for agriculture, it will be taxed on that basis as well. But the decision as to how it is zoned can be made as part of a comprehensive land-use plan which takes into account the over-all needs of the area.

A partial tax holiday for farmland does not guarantee that the land will not be sold for commercial use, if zoning permits it. DAVID WESTFALL
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1976

the worst jobs, the worst schools, the ghettos and twice as much unemployment?

He adds "... point up your aspirations for a better quality of life for all." Better quality? What about equality?

If the minorities do not use the Bicentennial to make demands for a real democratic society with equality for all, they can always wait for the Tricentennial and whatever they'll call it in 2176.

RAE COHEN
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1976

Justice: Flawed Diversion

To the Editor:
Your Jan. 12 editorial on "Diversionary Justice" fails to note some serious shortcomings of such programs. First, diversion requires that a defendant waive his right to a trial. To an innocent defendant, the opportunity to avoid a trial can be a powerful inducement to accept diversion and the guilt that it implies.

Second, the candidate for diversion agrees to accept informal supervision and rehabilitative services. The administering of this informal supervision and these services requires an additional bureaucracy, thus diverting vital funding from probation departments which are already operating with unmanageable case loads.

Diversion is an appendage to a defective court system, and it brings its own disadvantages without seriously affecting the basic problems that attend the system.

HOWARD ABADINSKY
Jamaica, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1976

The writer is a New York State senior parole officer and teaches at St. Vincent's College.

A Minorities' Bicentennial

To the Editor:
John W. Warner, administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, in his Jan. 11 letter tells of minorities who ask, "What have we got to celebrate?"

His answer to them is, "Fine. Use the Bicentennial to show your contributions to our common heritage." What common heritage? Who has

Southern Africa: Of America's Motives

To the Editor:
The U.S. works for a split in the Organization for African Unity, a majority of which, both radical and conservative, recognize the M.P.L.A. Luanda government; the minority is allied to France, arms supplier to South Africa.

Judge U.S. southern Africa policy by actions, not words. American banks rescued the South African economy when the Sharpsville massacre provoked a flight of European capital. America has "welcomed" South Africa's attempts to "normalize relations" with black Africa and its claims that "apartheid is consistent with freedom" (if spiced with profits). Here President Kaunda of Zambia has been South Africa's ally, and Mobutu of Zaire, America's friend, has accepted Vorster's overtures. Now U.S. arms move through Zaire and Zambia.

The U.S. has for many years supported the status quo in all of southern Africa. Thus, extensive military aid was given to the Portuguese. Upon Portuguese withdrawal, the U.S. and South Africa decided to sacrifice the indefensible and to concentrate on the "essential." Therefore, détente. Projected in Rhodesia: something short of majority rule through a split in the African liberation forces helped by Kaunda. Desired in Angola: a de facto partition; the south under the hegemony of South Africa; the north, under that of Zaire and America.

America, probably the largest foreign investor in South Africa, has been very tolerant of its illegal occupation of Namibia. Angola is rich also, but South Africa would be currently satisfied if Angola were a buffer between areas administered by it and states supporting guerrilla movements. The U.S.-South African policy is solidification of a buffer zone of pro-apartheid African regimes.

South African and Zairean intervention is necessary to its success, if the M.P.L.A. endures—thus U.S. acquiescence. But recent African statements confirm that Africans may enlist against South Africa, whose army, drawing on a white minority already fighting guerrillas in Namibia and Rhodesia, would be in a hopeless position, with chances of disaster at home, too. Zaire would also be in danger. With such major destabilization, the U.S. could state that America must, given its "commitment to self-determination and world peace," send troops. Can it?

The U.S. endorses South African offers of withdrawal for cutoff of outside aid. Perhaps de-escalation can occur, but not on U.S. terms. The O.A.U. won't impose a compromise on the M.P.L.A., the F.N.L.A. and UNITA being so hopelessly compromised with South African objectives. Any standstill, at present, would give South Africa the partition it wants."

T. YANOW
New York, Jan. 16, 1976

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State Cash: Interest That Needn't Be Lost

To the Editor:
The practice of New York depositing large sums of public non-interest-bearing bank which The Times recently reported is neither new nor unique to New York State. Compensating balance funds are traditionally provided an indirect way of getting banks for other services presumably perform for their customers without charge.

But because public officials need to account for the interest on such accounts, this practice also is a discreet form of patronage, and a waste of public assets.

Some political jurisdictions are doing something about it. Here are examples:
• Several years ago when I Lewisohn was Finance Admin of New York City, he pooled a number of separate non-interest accounts into one investment account that increased the city's earned from \$24 million to \$56 million per year.

• In 1974, Fairfax County overhauled its cash management practices with the aid of McKinsey & Company. By accelerating de-soliciting competitive bids for services and investing all of its cash, Fairfax saved \$900,000 in 1975.

• Little Sparks, Nev. (pop. 25,000) earned \$515,000 last year carefully planning cash needs, investing virtually every dollar in cash in certificates of deposit.

There is one thing these sound management programs have in common—that is attention to cash needs and investments on a basis, rather than weekly or monthly as some New York State agencies seem to be satisfied with.

Is it unreasonable to expect officials to justify their banking practices by comparing the value of "free" services they receive to the potential interest such funds otherwise earn? And what is left-over competitive bidding for services as Palo Alto, Fairfax Co. and others are now doing?

Defending poor cash management practices as some New York officials seem to prefer is one way to further stretch the credit gap between public officials and electorates.
JOHN S. THOMAS
Washington, Jan. 14,

Ford's Political Advantage

James Reston

FRANKLIN, Jan. 22—The economic persuasions are now being mystifyingly clarified by President Ford's State of the Union and budget, but the effect of both parties seems to have produced a couple of effective campaign documents.

called for conservatism in that old radical, Tompkins called for self-reliance and appropriations for Mediterranean and food stamps, and budget for all these programs add up to 44 percent of what to spend. It is a contradiction and the Democrats know how to deal with it.

(Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts Democratic majority House of Representatives, and adversary of the thing in his hideaway in with a picture of the ox on his wall, thinks his speech and budget are bad, but in political terms, they may give him fighting to have a rough year he says.

ing struggles of a President on Capitol Hill clearly evident. They are not only theatrical events, and they are presented at the bar or some other arena of mass media. Old Hollywood mald Reagan and veteran speakers like Tip O'Neill are understand President's age.

ical phase of the Presidency, when you can't tell the players without a

WASHINGTON

President has a clear view of the facts about what is going on in Moscow, what's going on in Syria, Lebanon and as the speechwriters and television audience, and then to full political advantage.

is taking quite a gamble. He proposes to make more spending on health care, Social Security payroll taxes, and the rate of inflation, the prospect that over 7 million people in the nation are out of jobs at election time.

any dicey politics but he is prime time on television and before the Presidential campaign to establish a position for Mr. Reagan on the campaign and the Democratic on the left.

option is that the voters would accept his own view of the national economy if they are ready for price increases on social programs if necessary; that the majority of the class and would choose high unemployment, rather than high inflation, price increases.

There is that he's wrong, speaking to the Bicentennial very effectively and calculated odds very carefully. Federal spending drove up on the Federal deficit in 1975 to \$43 billion, and revenues by 18 \$351.3 billion, it will be a matter of how the Democratic Congress will follow his guidelines, he will all the blame.

ocrats know that, for the President has what he has a no-idea argument. Mustie of Maine was a time on television and this for the opposition and the original phrase that was being "penny wise foolish."

on to the more practical spending now to put the to work would use "on" fiscal capacity and labor force revenue, and help budget, but he was over the President's budget television and in the

the economic facts at political events abroad will be decisive. Much will be development of the economy of the unemployed, Mr. Kissinger's efforts to compromise on arms contacts in Angola and the Middle East, the President is in conflict with Democrats have no presiding challenge his arguments, and Nixon Congress is too confused for a clear alternative. This is a short period in a Presidential year from the State Union address until the start of Presidential primary election the President can clearly see the news, and Mr. Ford in 10 days has done just that.

Anti-Americanism in Greece



Marshall Arisman

By Taki Theodoropoulos

ATHENS—The murder of the Central Intelligence Agency station chief in Athens, Richard S. Welch, in December, is an indirect result of the poisonous anti-Americanism advocated by the Greek press. Listening today to the extreme protestations against the United States and all its institutions—including multinationals and charitable foundations—one would not guess that tens of thousands died at the hands of the Communists thirty years ago, and that a ruined country and shattered economy were rebuilt from scratch mostly through American aid.

Needless to say, the seven-year dictatorship and ensuing Cyprus debacle have also helped in providing the press and extremist elements a platform from which they can silence moderate and pro-American voices by linking them with an unhappy past.

Moreover, the wave of anti-Americanism sweeping the country at present is made easier by something the Greeks call *filotimo*. The closest English word to *filotimo* is "pride," but the word can also be used when one is lying in order to save face. In ancient times, face was saved by blaming the gods; now Uncle Sam and the Central

Intelligence Agency have replaced Zeus's whims.

American involvement in the 1967 colonels' coup has never been established. In Greece, however, it is taken for granted that the C.I.A. masterminded and ordered the putsch. The Greek Socialist leader Andreas Papandreu has repeatedly blamed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the C.I.A. and the Pentagon for the coup.

The Communists and the press have echoed Mr. Papandreu's allegations, quoting extensively from Philip Agee's book "Inside the Company: C.I.A. Diary" that "millions of people all over the world have been killed or their lives destroyed by the C.I.A."

But the virulent anti-Americanism so prevalent here can also be attributed to outside forces. There is strong evidence that an unprecedented encroachment by the Soviet Union is taking place. Through subtle infiltration of the press and trade unions, the Soviet machine has succeeded in moving Greece still further away from NATO and the United States.

It is widely believed that through the Greek Communist Party the Russians have managed to subvert Greek life and just about sever the strings that have always united Greece and the United States by an insidious

but brilliant propaganda ploy that has associated antifascism with anti-Americanism.

It is the Soviet machine that would appear to be behind the high-pitched campaign of speeches, labor unrest and street agitation now being waged against the Government of Constantine Karamanlis—a Government that was voted into office in one of the greatest landslides of modern Greek history.

The Soviet Embassy most certainly maintains regular daily contact with representatives of the Communist Party in Greece, and clearly the Embassy issues orders, dictates the themes in the party press, the speeches to be made in Parliament and the party's role in the street demonstrations.

There are approximately 25 K.G.B., or intelligence, officers under diplomatic cover in Greece. The new station chief is Serge Grigorevich Trokhin, a man reputed to be part of the K.G.B. section created for sabotage, assassination and subversion.

The K.G.B.'s apparent infiltration of the press is a factor in creating the anti-American climate. Although the Greek Communists are split into a hard-core pro-Moscow faction, and a second, more independent group, both cliques are believed financed from outside. Three out of twelve Athenian dailies are said to get money from the Soviet or European Communist Parties. The publisher of the paper that printed the list of the C.I.A. personnel in Greece, Yannis Horn, refused to publish an offered list of K.G.B. people.

The rest of the newspapers here illustrate the Greek propensity for blaming others for their own self-induced disasters. It is overlooked that Greeks carried out the coup in 1967 and Greek actions triggered the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The publishers and most of the newsmen who reaped great profits and loans from the colonels thus relieve their guilt—and that of the populace—over the lack of overt resistance to the dictatorship. The Americans are responsible for everything.

Indeed, the murder of Mr. Welch should serve to remind Americans yet again of an international fact of life. The unprecedented spectacle of a major power setting its house in order is not regarded elsewhere with those emotions that they engender at home. Elsewhere, the house-cleaning of America is seldom understood. It is, in fact, used against it. The United States, the country that prevented Greece from becoming a Soviet satellite like its neighbors, is a *dim* memory. Uncle Sam is the C.I.A. Philip Agee and Senator Frank Church have said so.

Taki Theodoropoulos is a correspondent for the National Review, published in the United States.

Mr. Carter's Formula

By Tom Wicker

FRANKLIN, N. H., Jan. 21—A burly old Hampshireman driving through the Franklin business district slowed his car today, leaned out the window and called to a town policeman trying to direct traffic in front of Rafferty's Market on slushy Central Avenue: "Hey, Bob! Better hold on to your wallet—there's a politician in town!"

Indeed there was—replete with television camera and sound men, trailing reporters and a bevy of Secret Service persons with telltale radio receivers buzzing in their ears. The new Democratic front-runner was in Franklin, and if that distinction changed Jimmy Carter's style, he didn't let on at all.

"Here's something exciting to read," he told one Franklin voter, handing him a Jimmy Carter pamphlet. Confronted by a young woman who wanted to know what he thought of New Hampshire's conservative Gov. Meldrim Thomson, former Governor Carter retreated smoothly into diplomacy: "He's for minimum taxes and minimum government, and so am I." The only time the Georgia peanut farmer appeared at a loss for words was when he encountered one Billy Joe Clegg, another contender in the New Hampshire Democratic Presidential primary, who is running on a religious platform. Mr. Clegg congratulated Mr. Carter on being "a deacon of the church," and told him: "We don't raise peanuts but we're gonna raise some Cain."

A woman behind the cash register at the Colonial Bookshope was not much impressed—"Ever since the fiasco in politics I'm one of those who just don't know." She seemed reluctant even to say the word "Watergate." But another woman, who stopped Mr. Carter on the street to tell him she was an ex-Democrat who'd switched to independent, relented under his insistence that "there's been a great move toward democratization of the election process." She said she'd switch back to the Democrats.

All this is standard stuff in New Hampshire politics. Pressing the flesh with this state's cantankerous voters is a lot more important than big-time TV or space on The Times Op-Ed Page. But few do it better than Jimmy Carter, and nobody has been doing it longer or more assiduously. With his constant smile and understated manner, he has been a familiar figure here for more than a year, so that he could point out without much fear of contradiction to an interviewer for The Franklin Trumpeter, "I believe the personal contacts I've made would far exceed those of any other candidate."

If so—and good sources here say

Mr. Carter has been particularly effective in his rounds of blue-collar workers in New Hampshire's old red brick factory buildings—he may well be on his way to duplicating in the Feb. 24 primary the notable victory he scored this week in Iowa's local caucuses.

The consensus of political buffs here seems to be that Mr. Carter should finish no worse than second, and that far back only if the envied state organization put together by Representative Morris Udall of Arizona performs at a peak of efficiency. Mr. Udall has been coming to New Hampshire about as long as Mr. Carter has—but he is widely thought not to have been so effective personally.

Local opinion tends to discount the effect of the Iowa victory in isolated, independent New Hampshire, but Mr. Carter is using it in his modest manner for all it's worth—"The ability to win" was one way to tell the myriad Demo-

IN THE NATION

cratic candidates apart, he reminded an inquisitor. And he predicts that after the New Hampshire and Massachusetts primaries there will be only two Democrats left with a chance to win—"I don't know who the other one will be, but I'll be one of them."

Jimmy Carter is a persuasive man, and although Iowa was only the beginning of the beginning, his performance so far clearly marks him as a serious contender for the Democratic nomination. That means he is just beginning to be examined on his record and on the issues—about which he might be described as candidly ambiguous. But a prime reason for his rise to the front rank of contenders may lie somewhere in the response he makes to the disillusionment and cynicism of American voters (a phenomenon attested to with unsettling unanimity by every pulse-taker so far).

There's nothing wrong with the system, Mr. Carter declares, but it's been run badly and dishonestly. And there's certainly nothing wrong with the people—in fact, what we need is "a Government as good as our people are... honest, truthful, and open... idealistic and competent."

Can the Federal Government be restored, Mr. Carter asked yesterday, to efficiency and effectiveness? Can that Government be made "decent" again? "The majority of the American people don't think so, but I think the answer is yes."

Delivered in Jimmy Carter's sincere style, that subtle mixture of condemnation of the past and confidence in the future may be the best formulation yet of what the American people want to hear.

Straits of New York

By Julian H. Levi

CHICAGO—The true New York metropolitan area should include not only New York City as delineated by its political boundaries but also adjoining New York counties, areas in northeastern New Jersey and those parts of Connecticut covered by railroad commutation tickets.

Economically and socially, this is one market area. According to the 1970 census, the population would total 18,453,342, represented by 7,894,798 in New York City, 4,801,024 in other portions of New York State, 4,606,793 in New Jersey and 1,150,727 in Connecticut.

Median family income for this consolidated region in 1970 was \$11,415 per year as compared to \$9,682 for New York City. Of the various areas, cities and townships included in the region, such municipalities as Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Union City and New Haven had smaller median incomes.

New York City despite the wealth and income of a portion of its population, is also the center of the most difficult social problems in the metropolitan area.

Resources available to New York City are being diminished by changes in the character of wealth as well as by changes in communication. Real estate within the municipality is the one asset no taxpayer can put beyond the reach of its tax collector.

The movable assets (stocks, bonds, notes, cash) not only represent an increasing share of wealth but are easily put beyond the grasp of the New York City or state tax collector.

The Pacific Stock Exchange reminds stockholders that no New York tax accrues when an order is executed on the Pacific. The New Jersey Economic Development Authority commissions a study detailing savings available to New York-based financial houses in moving out of the state, circulates the report to more than 300 brokerage firms, and arranges low-interest loans for moving and installation costs.

Increases in New York City and state sales and excise taxes no doubt will result in shopping-center merchandisers sponsoring "The Big Ticket Sales Excursion" to Paramus, Garden State or Stamford shopping malls, complete with complimentary fare and lunch.

The Economist of London recently noted that triaxial cable, television and the computer terminal diminish the necessity for face-to-face arrangements. And corporate planning and reporting can be carried out at sylvan headquarters.

Between 1960 and 1970, New York City's share of New York metropolitan area jobs declined from 71.2 percent

to 64.1 percent; 456,000 jobs were permanently lost to the city.

New York today is the product of misplaced priorities. No city can exist without a viable, private economic base; the task of the public and private sectors is to insure preservation of that base. Neither sector has met its responsibility. Docks have been permitted to decay, racketeering to flourish; other ports were thus able to render services more economically. And nothing was done to help the garment industry move goods and supplies. The preoccupation with housing, particularly subsidized housing, aggravated the decline of the city. It should have been clear to anyone who has studied public housing in England that a system of tenant selection that penalizes improved income with an eviction notice produces disaster.

New York City has suffered from mayors who have looked upon their positions as launching pads.

New York municipal bookkeeping would have been different if those who submitted the budget thought they would be around long enough to face the consequences. An announcement of the Comptroller in his annual report for 1973-74—"bank account reconciliations involving the city treasury are now taking place, not only on a current basis but also for prior years"—requires no characterization.

The failure of New York mayors to command a political base explains the city's failure to get equitable distribution of state funds, its inability to obtain regional planning controls or annexation powers, as well as onerous labor settlements and pension arrangements.

The New York City financial problem is at minimum an interstate, regional problem concerning parts of Connecticut and New Jersey, as well as portions of New York State beyond the city's political boundaries. Additional taxes now being levied are counterproductive in that they drive assets from the city.

To produce the sums required, imposts must be levied on assets and transactions easily transported or arranged beyond the jurisdiction of the city and the state. A national constitutional convention acting in light of economic and social realities rather than historic precedent should redraw state and municipal boundaries. Only then would a local or state solution be possible. Barring that development, questions of interstate commerce persist, which always have provided the occasion for the exercise of the Federal power.

Julian H. Levi, professor of urban studies at the University of Chicago, is chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission.

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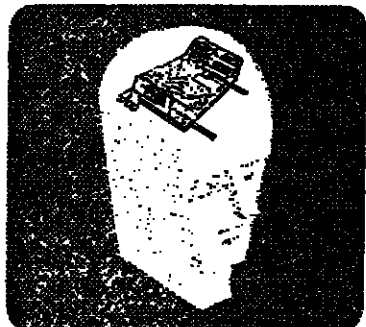
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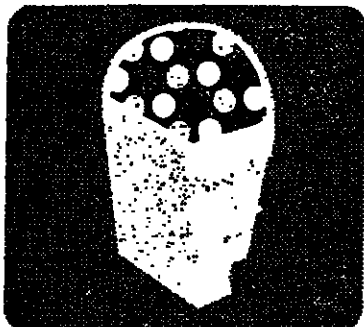


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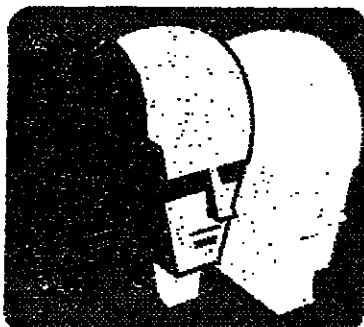
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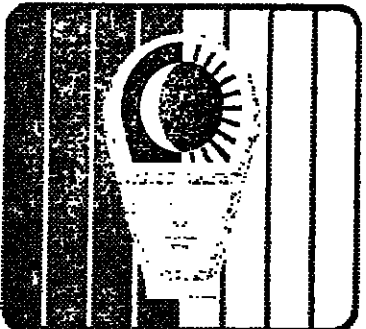
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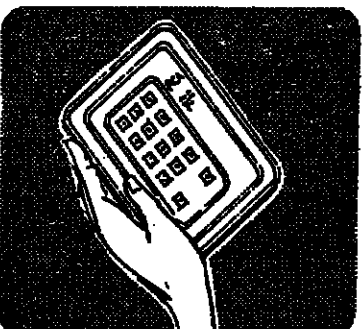
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- Loth—HAMPTON SALES**
 Midland Park—CHADNICK & TERPHERE
 New Milford—HARVEY'S
 Paramus—HENRY BROS
 STERN BROS.
 Ridgewood—PARTEX
 Saddle Brook—ROONEY'S APPL.
 Essex County
 Bloomfield—HOMETOWN APPL.
 Cedar Grove—PETER ISSEN
 Livingston—SAM GORDON
 Newark—NORWOOD SLS
 PAUL'S HOME FURN.
 Nutley—ANCO SVC CO.
 Union County
 Elizabeth—APEX
 JOYERIA LEONARDO
 Linden—TURCHINS
 Plainfield—APPLIANCE ARMA
 Rahway—DE-PLY DEPENDABLE
 Roselle—ROSELLE RADIO
 Union—BELL APPL.
 Westfield—ELM RADIO
 Fairfield, Ct.
 Bridgeport—MEL HART
 L B TIRE
 MEL'S TV
- P. MILLO.**
 MUDRICK'S
 RELIABLE TV
 TECH TV
 YURBINS APPL.
 ZEMEL BROS.
 Cos Cob—COLOR TECH
 Danbury—MAIN RADIO
 MUTUAL FUEL
 SUPER STORE
 ZEMEL BROS.
 Norwalk—KELSEY'S TV
 Norwalk—NORWALK SALES
 ZEMEL BROS.
 Ridgewood—CENTER TV
 Shelton—SHELTON HOME APPL.
 Stamford—BOB & RAY
 CAMSAN
 COUNTY TV
 DOWNES-SMITH
 SABIN'S
 STOLUIS
 Stratford—COURTNEY
 MEL HART
 SINGLEY APPL.
 Westport—BECK & CURRY
 NORWALK SLS
 OF WESTPORT

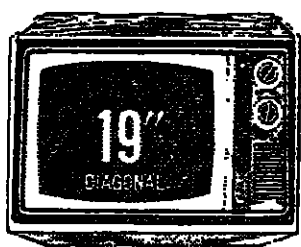
BUY ANY NEW RCA XL-100 ColorTrak TV! If you don't like it, you can choose its replacement.

Watch the set in your home for 10 days. Notice the sharp color contrast of the new Super picture tube. See how colors stay the way you set them — light scenes to dark scenes, channel-to-channel. Watch picture brightness adjust automatically to changes in room light. See how natural and true the face tones are.

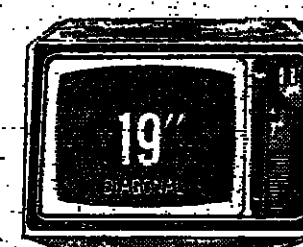
When 10 days are up, you'll know first-hand why the ColorTrak System is everything RCA stands for. It really does "think in color." If you agree, we know you'll want to keep it.

If you don't agree, tell the participating dealer from whom you purchased it. Whatever your reason, replace the set at absolutely no cost to you with any comparable color TV you'd rather have.

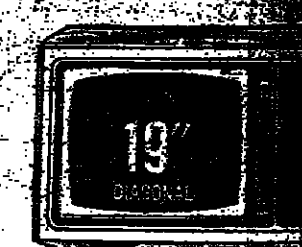
See the new RCA-100's with the ColorTrak System. We challenge you to find a better color picture on anybody's screen. This extraordinary offer expires Feb. 15, 1976.



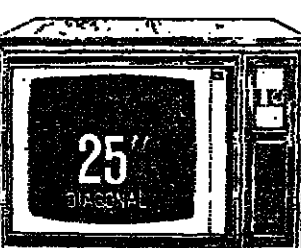
The Argus, Model RU475



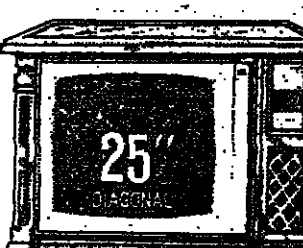
The Crandall, Model RU478 with 3-function Signal Sensor-U Remote Control, 19 inch diagonal TV.



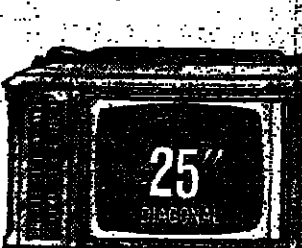
The Nichols, Model RU480, also available with XL-100 Remote Control Center Model RU480A, 19 inch diagonal TV.



The Adair, Model GU800



The Barletta, Model GU808, 25 inch diagonal TV.



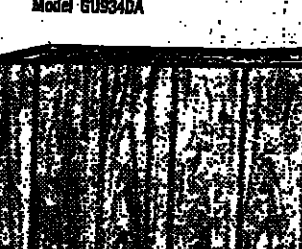
The Benetton, Model GU804, also available with XL-100 Remote Control Center Model GU804A, 25 inch diagonal TV.



The Shenandoah, Model GU835, also available with XL-100 Remote Control Center Model GU835A, 25 inch diagonal TV.



The Buford, Model GU838, also available with XL-100 Remote Control Center Model GU838A, 25 inch diagonal TV.



The Celebrity, Model GU804A with XL-100 Remote Control Center, 25 inch diagonal TV.

PARTICIPATING RCA XL-100 ColorTrak DEALERS:

- Port Washington—ALPER'S HARDWARE**
 Rockville Centre—J & H APPLIANCE
 Shelter Island—EAST END ELECTRONICS
 Westbury—WESTBURY APPLIANCE
 Williston Park—MR. JAY
- Suffolk**
 Commack—P. C. RICHARD
 East Northport—FISCHERS
 Farmingdale—FOUR GUYS JACOB MALKIN
 Huntington—JOHANNESSEN MUSIC
 Middle Island—P. C. RICHARD
 Patchogue—P. C. RICHARD
 Square Deal
 Riverhead—HUBBARD APPL.
 West Hampton Beach—A & M ELECTRONICS
- Westchester**
 Hartsdale—CONSUMER APPLIANCE
 Larchmont—PARK RADIO
 Elmsford—RENO'S
 Garfield—MR. G'S
 Hasbrouck Hts.—VELASCO TV
 Leonia—TV CLINIC

- Loth—HAMPTON SALES**
 Midland Park—CHADNICK & TERPHERE
 New Milford—HARVEY'S
 Paramus—HENRY BROS
 STERN BROS.
 Ridgewood—PARTEX
 Saddle Brook—ROONEY'S APPL.
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 ZEMEL BROS.
 Norwalk—KELSEY'S TV
 Norwalk—NORWALK SALES
 ZEMEL BROS.
 Ridgewood—CENTER TV
 Shelton—SHELTON HOME APPL.
 Stamford—BOB & RAY
 CAMSAN
 COUNTY TV
 DOWNES-SMITH
 SABIN'S
 STOLUIS
 Stratford—COURTNEY
 MEL HART
 SINGLEY APPL.
 Westport—BECK & CURRY
 NORWALK SLS
 OF WESTPORT

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A Portuguese Socialist-Bibliophile Discovers Yale

By TOM BUCKLEY

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 23—In Lisbon, not even big professors at the end of their careers have such apartments," Mario Soares was saying last night.

Mr. Soares, the secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, sat in a deep sofa in the paneled living room of the residence of Dr. James Fishkin at Timothy Dwight College of Yale University.

While a fire danced on the hearth and snow fell heavily in the darkness outside, he drank scotch, answered questions through an interpreter, and smiled at his wife.

"That is something I don't remember seeing more than two or three times in my life in Lisbon," he said, gesturing toward the window. "During my years of exile in France, though, I saw a lot of snow."

3 Days on Campus

Mr. Soares is spending three days on the campus as a Chubb Fellow. This program, now beginning in its second quarter-century, brings notable figures in politics and public affairs to the university for informal discussions with students and faculty members.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Soares, who is a bibliophile, had been guided through the new Beinecke Rare-Book Library by Prof. Louis Martz its director.

He paused to study several 16th- and 17th-century volumes pertaining to Portuguese discoveries and possessions. Among them was a volume, printed in 1607, of sailing directions to Brazil and to African colonies whose possession Portugal relinquished only last year, while Mr. Soares was Foreign Minister, from May 1974 to April 1975.

"In my home in Lisbon I have



Mario Soares, below, Secretary General of the Portuguese Socialist Party, and, for the last three days, a Chubb Fellow at Yale. Mr. Soares discussed political science with students and faculty, left, and toured Sterling Memorial Library with his wife, Maria, center rear, and Maria De Almeida, Class of '77.

10,000 books," he said. "Some of them I inherited from my father, who was also a collector. I have first editions of the best Portuguese writers of the 19th Century and volumes on politics and law.

"While I was in exile, and had only four or five books in my little room in Paris, and during the times I spent in prison or in deportation at São Tomé, I missed my books very much."

"Since returning to Portugal after the overthrow of the Ca-

tano Government in 1974 I have been slaking my thirst for them," he went on, with a smile. "I buy, buy, buy books, but do you know I scarcely get a chance to read them or even arrange them on my shelves. They are all in a pile on the floor of my study."

In the afternoon, he discussed politics with a group of graduate students at a meeting arranged by Prof. Bradford Westerfield.

Mr. Soares was moderation

Continued on Page 61, Column 6



The New York Times/Don House Charles



George S. Gerber, Supervisor of Clarkstown, in his New City office

\$1.7 Million Tax-Billing Error Pits Towns Against Town

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times

NEW CITY, N.Y., Jan. 22—

The struggle—Clarkstown vs. the Rest—began in late December 1973 when a Rockland County official called the town to say that its share of the next year's county tax would be \$5,800,772.94.

That, anyway, is Clarkstown Supervisor George S. Gerber's version. The County Attorney, Diana W. Rivet, says that the figure might have been received incorrectly over the phone or might have been taken from an incorrect figure on a resolution passed by the County Board of Legislators. In any case, it was a massive mistake. The correct amount was \$7,546,838.82.

That \$1.7 million discrepancy, discovered more than a year later, has since become the focus of personal, political and legal battles pitting Clarkstown against the county and its four other towns.

Mr. Gerber, who took office a few days after the phone call, says the division is a simple one:

"In Clarkstown, people come up to me and say: 'Hang in there. Don't pay them a dime. We gave them what they asked for. It was their mistake.' Outside of the town, they say: 'You owe the money. Pay it. Why should the rest of us make up the difference?'"

The State Department of Audit and Control said after examining the incident that it could find "no statutory remedies" available to resolve the matter.

The Board of Legislators, said by some on both sides to be basically responsible for what Mr. Gerber calls a "manifest clerical error," has authorized \$20,000 to pursue the case in State Supreme Court.

Rockland, which has had to borrow to make up for depleted cash reserves, is suing not only Clarkstown but also the other towns as well—Haverstraw, Orange-

town, Ramapo and Stony Point—on the assumption that somebody is going to make up for the missing taxes if Clarkstown avoids sole responsibility.

Rockland has a county-wide tax. Mr. Gerber explained, saying that "each town pays a proportion of countywide expenses."

"The county levies all the taxes including town taxes," Mr. Gerber continued. "We forwarded our town tax to the county in November. It adds our share of the county tax and determines the tax levy. A warrant is then issued to each town, saying how much we must raise altogether on what is a single tax bill."

The county budget is adopted late in December. Mr. Gerber said, "leaving a week and a half for people to run around hysterically working out details."

"A lot of this is done over the phone," he noted. The \$1.7 million error, it

seems, first appeared in three resolutions approved on Dec. 23 by the County Board of Legislators, which was also going out of office.

The levy apportioned to Clarkstown in Resolution 1,227 was \$7,546 million, the correct figure. The warrant, or instruction of the receiver of taxes, gave the incorrect \$5.8 million in Resolution 1,123.

"Even if the wrong figure was given over the phone," Mrs. Rivet said, "Clarkstown would have been doing its own checking—it has the county budget—and would have known the correct figure."

However, the error was not discovered until a meeting more than a year later, when officials were trying to find out why Clarkstown's tax rate had increased so sharply from the rate a year earlier. There has been much bad feeling since.

Last month, the Board of Legislators voted to add the \$1.7 million to Clarkstown's

1976 tax rolls. Mr. Gerber said "this was madness, especially since the issue was already before the courts."

Clarkstown sought legal relief and the county was enjoined from relaying the \$1.7 million. In the meantime, Mr. Gerber and other officials raced to the county computer center in Westwood to recover the town's assessment tapes.

"When we realized they were trying to do us in we decided to recover the tapes so they could not unilaterally add the \$1.7 million to our taxes. It was all quite legal—I even had a letter I'd signed authorizing the bearing of the tapes' possession of the tapes," Mr. Gerber said.

The county argues that unlike a store, which might find it difficult to recover a sum from a customer underbilled two years earlier, the county levied the proper tax—"It just wasn't collected," Mrs. Rivet says.

Many Fail to Claim Their \$30 Tax Credit And Second Benefit

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—

Many taxpayers throughout the country are apparently failing to claim the special \$30 tax credit per family member that they are entitled to on the 1975 tax returns.

As a result, the Internal Revenue Service is planning radio and television advertising to make people aware of what they are missing.

And many low-income people are also failing to claim the earned-income credit, the I.R.S. said.

The \$30 tax credit was enacted last spring as part of the anti-recession tax cut. It permits everyone who owes any federal income tax to subtract from his final tax bill \$30 for every person in the family unit covered by the return.

The earned-income credit is available only to families with children and incomes below \$8,000. The amount varies by the size of income, but can be as high as \$100. Unlike the \$30 credit, the earned-income credit can be claimed by persons who owe no Federal income tax, or who owe less tax than the amount of the credit. They will get a cash payment from the Government.

Although there are places on both the short and long tax forms where both credits can be claimed, a substantial part of the eligible people are not claiming them, according to a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service.

PARKING

Motorists will be able to park their cars today on both sides of those streets where alternate-side-of-the-street regulations are normally in effect. The regulations have been suspended because of snow. However, other parking and standing restrictions still apply.

News Summary and Index

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

A political and military agreement, underwritten by Syria to bring an end to Lebanon's civil war, was announced yesterday in Beirut while fighting continued in many parts of the country. For the first time since the conflict broke out in April, the office of President Suleiman Franjeh announced that "all parties" had agreed to an "all-embracing political settlement" that appeared to grant some Moslem demands for a greater share of political power, while preserving the position of Lebanon's Christian community, now in the minority. [Page 1, Col. 5]

At the completion of their talks in Moscow, an American official said that the United States and the Soviet Union had achieved "a considerable degree of progress" toward resolving the issues that have delayed completion of a new arms control accord that would set limits on each country's long-range missiles and bombers. But the official acknowledged to newsmen that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger did not achieve his maximum goal, which was an agreement in principle on all outstanding issues. [1:3]

Italy sought loans from the International Monetary Fund, the United States and West Germany to help save the sinking lira. It was hoped that \$1.25 billion could be raised from the three sources to ease speculation and to generate confidence in the currency. The official foreign-exchange market was closed in Italy because of what the Government said was unacceptable pressure. Italy's political stalemate and the prospects of elections this year are believed to have helped put the lira under pressure. [1:7]

National

In an interview at the White House with seven New Hampshire newspaper editors and reporters, President Ford discussed the Republicans he would consider as a running mate in his election campaign. In Mr. Ford's view, the possible candidates for Vice President are Elliot L. Richardson, the Commerce Secretary-designate, and four Senators and three Governors. Among the Senators he described as "fully qualified" was Edward M. Brooke of Massachusetts. The New Hampshire newspapermen, a Presidential aide said, were invited to the White House in an attempt to establish their support for

Mr. Ford when opinion samplers begin polling that state today. Mr. Ford later made the expected announcement of his nomination of W. K. Usery Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to succeed John T. Dunlop as Secretary of Labor. [1:4]

Following a month-long study in which 40 of its representatives traveled throughout the country and to most major foreign countries that buy American grain, the General Accounting Office will reportedly recommend to Congress that Federal inspectors be solely in charge of grain inspection. The G.A.O. is also expected to urge a complete reform of the inspection system to prevent scandals of the kind recently uncovered in an investigation of corruption in the grain industry. The proposed Federal control would replace the present system, in which grain is inspected either by privately employed inspectors licensed by the Agriculture Department or by inspectors working for state agencies, with their work spot-checked by Federal inspectors. [1:5-6]

Metropolitan

Expressing a "sense of gravest urgency," Mayor Beame told a joint meeting of the Board of Estimate and the City Council that he could not "put on a brave exterior" in the year ahead. He said there was a possibility of additional budget cuts and that the two-month-old emergency financial plan was already running significantly behind in revenues and ahead in expenses. [1:1-2]

The Securities and Exchange Commission has subpoenaed two New York City officials and a number of other persons, including bankers and brokers, in its investigation of possible fraud in the sale of New York City securities. Among those summoned were Harrison J. Goldin, the city's comptroller, and Alphonse D'Ambrose, its personnel director. Records of the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the city's principal underwriters, were also requested. [1:2]

Justice Jacob B. Grumet of the State Supreme Court was appointed as a special deputy attorney general to investigate allegations by Maurice H. Nadjar that Governor Carey had acted to dismiss him because of political pressures. Justice Grumet, who is a Republican will resign from the bench to take on the new post Feb. 2. [1:1]

The Other News

International
Angola's "new Lisbon" a deserted shall. Page 1
Luanda now a self-confident city. Page 1
U.N. text modified; U.S. remains cool. Page 2
Chinese dictionary explains American slang. Page 2
Syria is stressing aid to all Lebanese. Page 3
Paris residence of Moon sect is bombed. Page 4
Mystery spins around French record company. Page 5
Portugal frees two major Salazar aides. Page 9

Government and Politics
Population shift to give "sun-belt" House edge. Page 1
Merola says prosecution for jury leaks difficult. Page 14
65,000 protest abortion at Washington rally. Page 20
Cardinal decries liberalized abortion laws. Page 20
Court opens way for death penalty review. Page 20
Some attacks in Ford message dropped. Page 35
Wallace could be hurt by Mississippi caucuses. Page 38

General
C.I.A. asked newsmen to be informant. Page 8
Testimony from earlier trial read at Carson trial. Page 14
Metropolitan Briefs. Page 35
Schaefer to close its Brooklyn brewery. Page 35
City convention business future clouded. Page 35
Owner of Shelton plant acquitted in arson. Page 61
Brother of suspect heard by Hoffa jury. Page 62
Newsmen caution on privacy law. Page 62

Education and Welfare
Gifts to Neediest based on words in Hebrew. Page 29
22 local school boards face disciplining. Page 39

Health and Science
New doubts about the sun's energy. Page 1
Testing of drugs by F.D.A. is criticized. Page 36
Nursing-home-regulation law is struck down. Page 61

Amusements and the Arts
"La Sylphide" is staged by Ballet Theater. Page 16
Shortchanged Review staged at Newhouse. Page 17
Lynn Harrell a beneficiary of cello trend. Page 18
Lina Wendt, a torrent of paradox. Page 18
Andre Previn leads the Philharmonic. Page 19
Margret and Appleby books are reviewed. Page 29
"Pop" Osmonds are midseason replacements. Page 63

Going Out Guide
Restaurant Reviews Page 21
About New York Page 15
Family/Style
The rising expense of childbirth is described. Page 37
Fountain pens are coming back into vogue. Page 37

Obituaries
Charles Reznikoff, Objectivist poet. Page 34

Business and Financial
Improved earnings restrain profit taking. Page 41
Cut in prime lending rate is expected. Page 41
State banks on Federal Reserve list grew. Page 41
International Paper to lift newspaper price. Page 41
Texaco's profits fall in quarter and year. Page 41
Conferees agree on railway aid bill. Page 41
Bache to rescind trades in Geico shares. Page 41
Real Estate: Housing's uneven recovery. Page 43

Advertising News
Amer. Exchange. 29
Bond Sales. 46
Business Briefs. 47
Business Records. 47
Committees. 49
Deaths. 49
Foreign Exchange. 49

Grains. 49
Market Place. 49
Money. 49
New York. 49
Out-of-Town. 49
Over-the-Counter. 49

Sports
Rosi Mittermaier is first in World Cup slalom. Page 24
Nicklaus shoots 67, shares lead in Crosby. Page 28

Quotation of the Day

"I am here to tell you that the road ahead as far as the eye can see is uphill and rough."—Mayor Beame, in his State of the City address. [1:1]

Helipad, Anybody? One Goes Begging On a Nixon Estate

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 22 (UPI)—The General Services Administration says it is begging for help to get a helipad built on a Nixon estate in Miami.

The steel helipad was to be built on a 26-acre tract on Biscayne Bay at the edge of the beach at the Nixon home. President's \$46 million former landing pad. (UPI)

The steel helipad was to be built on a 26-acre tract on Biscayne Bay at the edge of the beach at the Nixon home. President's \$46 million former landing pad. (UPI)

Quincy Culpepper of G.S.A.'s regional office at Atlanta said the agency had offered the helipad to other Federal agencies, to Dade County and to Miami's Mercy Hospital but found no takers.

"We'll check its condition, draw up some specifications and see if it's worth putting up for bids," Mr. Culpepper said.

He said the tiny guardhouse that formerly stood at the entrance to the blocked-off section of Bay Lane was sold some time ago. It controlled the approach to the two homes still owned by Mr. Nixon, as well as a residence occupied by the Secret Service agents who guarded him and the adjacent homes of C. G. Rebozo and Robert H. Abplanalp, friends of Mr. Nixon. The price paid by the parking lot owner was not disclosed.

The helipad is owned by the Defense Department and maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers. It was used by the helicopter that shuttled the Vice President back and forth to Homestead Air Force Base, where Air Force One made its landings and take-offs.

"We may have to demolish it if we find it's a hazard to navigation or a nuisance to the neighborhood," Mr. Culpepper said.

Dade County rejected the helipad as a landing site for police and rescue helicopters because, it said, there are better sites available in nearby Crandon Park.

CORRECTIONS

An article in The New York Times Wednesday incorrectly indicated that the operating earnings of the Manufacturers Hanover Corporation in 1975 had benefited from profits from a previously reported sale of securities in last year's first quarter. The bank holding company's net income, not its operating earnings, benefited from the sale.

It was incorrectly reported on Wednesday that the State Education Department's Education Resources Center in New Delhi was facing a cut in state support for 1976-77. It is the Albany-based Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies, which supervises the New Delhi office, that will have its budget cut.

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se in City Convention Business Held Periled by Cutback in Fund

MICHAEL STERNE
New York's good convention business in 1975 and can be even better this year, the Convention and Visitors Bureau reported yesterday. But prospects through 1980 were dimmed by a sharp cut in city funds for the bureau's promotional activities.

ing for promotional literature and close its tourist information center on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
"Let's be honest," said Charles Gillett, the bureau's president. "After the 'Fear City' and 'Stink City' and 'Default City' labels put on this town last year, New York has become harder to sell. We should be spending more money, not less."
Also hurting prospects for convention business, which brought 3,258,900 visitors to New York last year, an increase of 52,000 over 1974, is the indefinite postponement of the West Side Convention and Exhibition Center.

cause of their size or special requirements, cannot be accommodated elsewhere in the city and now are lost to New York. The bureau is trying to switch the others to alternative facilities in the city.
A shortage of capital funds, caused by the fiscal crisis, forced the city last year to put off building the center, which, it was estimated, would cost \$231 million. Since then, alternative plans requiring a smaller outlay of city funds have been put forward, but no decision has been made yet.
It was a need to cut spending that also forced the city to cut appropriations for the bureau and for other job creating and revenue-producing projects. The level of public support now being given the bureau puts New York 19th in the ranking of American cities by their public support of tourism and convention business.

Authority to Consider St. Convention Center

By DEIRDE CARMODY
The Authority of New Jersey will meet in New Jersey will meet with the Trump Organization, which is seeking the site of the Penn 34th Street yards in New York City. The Authority is publicly about building the center in Battery Park in lower Manhattan, which is being owned by Mayor Beame.

Ahead of New York on the list, which is compiled by the International Association of Convention and Visitors Bureaus, are Las Vegas, Nev., which will be spending \$6.2 million in public funds this year; Miami, \$2.6 million; Chicago, \$660,000; Louisville, Ky., \$608,000, and even Little Rock, Ark., (Population: 148,500), \$488,706.
Executives Meet
Mr. Gillett discussed the bureau's work and its rosy expectations for 1976 at a breakfast meeting of hotel and tourist executives in the McGraw-Hill Building in Rockefeller Center. Preston Robert Tisch, chairman of the bureau and president of the Loews Corporation, a major hotel and theater operator, also spoke at the meeting and said "the bureau is seriously underfunded."
Mr. Tisch said he doubted that additional funds could be raised from the hotel, restaurant, theater and department store interests that already were supporting the work of the bureau. "There are too many other demands already being made on them," he said.
Nevertheless, both he and Mr. Gillett predicted excellent convention and visitor business for the city this year, spurred in part by the Democratic National Convention, to be held here in July, and by planned celebrations of the nation's Bicentennial.
Last year was the third consecutive year since the World's Fair years of 1964 and 1965 that the number of convention visitors to the city exceeded 3 million. In 1973, there were 3,194,900; in 1974, 3,268,000, and last year, 3,258,900. The number of conventions has hardly changed from year to year. It was 820 in 1973, 825 in 1974 and 821 last year.



RETURN ENGAGEMENT: Pipes and drums of the Black Watch, one of Britain's premier regiments, march down Broadway to Trinity Church, to lay wreath on American Revolution monument. With the Royal Marines, the Black Watch were here in 1776, but under other circumstances.

Metropolitan Briefs

Approval of Queens Complex Delayed

The Board of Estimate delayed zoning approval for a proposed \$150 million, privately financed complex of condominiums, stores, offices and parking space in Rego Park, Queens. The development, to be known as the Galleria at Forest Gardens, had received a 4 to 3 favorable vote in the City Planning Commission last month. While it is favored in principle by most Rego Park community groups, a strong campaign against the project has been mounted by businessmen and civic leaders representing nearby Jamaica, supported by the Regional Plan Association. The Jamaica interests are concerned because their own business district is badly languishing.

Hi-Tor Adult Home Loses Its License

The State Board of Social Welfare voted to suspend the license of the Hi-Tor Manor House adult home in Haverstraw, where a 65-year-old man allegedly died of malnutrition. A board spokesman said that the home's operating certificate would be suspended for 30 days pending procedures seeking to revoke it permanently. The action came after a board investigation into the death of William Maltzman on Jan. 12. The license suspension will make it necessary to move 158 residents out, probably starting next week.

Suit Filed in Drug-Experiment Death

Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of Harold Blauer, who died in an Army-sponsored drug experiment in 1953, filed a civil suit in Federal District Court here seeking \$95 million in damages for the death of her father. The suit alleges that Government officials, Army officers and doctors conspired to cover up a "wide scale experimental drug program on human subjects." The suit asked for compensatory, malpractice and punitive damages.

2 Banks Agree to Refund Legal Fees

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz announced that the Bankers Trust Company and the Chase Manhattan Bank had agreed to return \$75,000 in attorney's fees collected since July 1, 1973, from 5,800 defaulting consumer debtors and to impose no more such charges where house counsel obtain judgments.

Gasoline Prices Down Again

The average retail price of regular grade gasoline in the New York-Northern New Jersey area declined in November, as it had done in October, after six months of increases that totaled 10.6 percent, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The declines, of 1 percent in October and 0.8 percent in November, brought the average price down to 60 cents a gallon.

From the Police Blotter:

A 30-year-old Brooklyn woman, whose identity was withheld by the police, was found dead in an apartment at 245 Lenox Road, in the Crown Heights section. According to the police, the victim was found lying face down on a living room couch with her hands tied behind her. The cause of death was not immediately apparent. . . . A 19-year-old youth was shot in the right thigh by an unidentified man on the Lower East Side shortly before noon. The victim, David Sanchez of 317 East Sixth Street, was in fair condition at Bellevue Hospital. The shooting occurred at the corner of Sixth Street and Avenue D. . . . A man told a teller at the Flushing Federal Savings and Loan Association, 136-21 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing, Queens, that he was carrying a loaded pistol in his pocket and demanded money. He was given \$600, and he fled.

Schaefer, the Last of City's Breweries, To Close Its Plant Here as Too Costly

By LEE DEMBART

The F and M Schaefer Brewing Company, the last brewery in New York, announced yesterday that it would close its plant here, a move that will bring a loss of 850 jobs. Citing the high cost of utilities, municipal services and taxes, which Rheingold beer also cited last week in announcing a shutdown of brewing operations here, Schaefer said: "The decision was dictated by financial losses caused by the excessive and increasingly rising cost of brewing beer at the Brooklyn plant."

felt.
"I think the men are getting a rough deal," he said. "With all the giveaways and kickbacks they give to the customers, they're always hollering they're losing money. With two contracts we didn't take a raise or nothing, and we put extra beer on the trucks."
Schaefer said that the Brooklyn plant, which it has occupied since 1916, would eventually be put up for sale and that it did not figure in the company's distribution plans. Distribution will continue through facilities in Westchester County, Queens and Melville, L. I. The company said it would continue to employ about 1,000 people in the metropolitan area. The decision to close was announced at a news conference by Robert Lear, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the F&M Schaefer Company, the parent of F&M Schaefer Brewing, and William J. Schoen, president and chief operating officer of the company.
They said that Schaefer brewed 5.88 million barrels of beer in Brooklyn in 1975, a slight increase over the 5.7 million barrels brewed the year before.
However, they said that during the first nine months of 1975 the brewery suffered a pretax loss of \$3.8 million of net sales of \$18.1 million, compared with a pretax profit of \$1.7 million on net sales of \$16.4 million during the same period in 1974.

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Separation Is No License For Adultery, Judge Says

By MAX H. SEIGEL

A separation agreement between a husband and wife is no license for adultery, Justice Louis B. Heller ruled yesterday in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn.
Justice Heller's ruling rejected a contention by Barbara Schlachet, a Brooklyn psychologist, that the separation agreement she and her husband, Peter, signed on April 23, 1969, gave each the right to have "sexual relations with third parties."
The ruling was on pretrial motion in connection with Mr. Schlachet's suit to obtain divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery.
Under the separation agreement, Mr. and Mrs. Schlachet agreed to "live separate and apart free from interference as fully as if he or she were single or unmarried."
Mrs. Schlachet has admitted living with another man, identified only as a doctor, under the freedom she felt she had as a result of the separation agreement.
But Justice Heller declared that despite "the so-called 'enlightened' and 'liberal' regard for the life-styles of our current

20th-century 'set jet' Section 255.17 of the Penal Law still provides that a person is guilty of adultery when he engages in sexual intercourse with another person at a time when he has a living spouse, or the other person has a living spouse."
The Justice also held that Mrs. Schlachet's charge that her husband "is not free from the same guilt of adultery charged to her is not sufficient as a defense."
An alleged misdeed by the husband would be recognized as a defense for Mrs. Schlachet, Justice Heller said, "under such circumstances that the defendant would have been entitled, if innocent, to a divorce."
Stanley Kooper, Mrs. Schlachet's lawyer, said he was planning to appeal Justice Heller's decision. He asserted that he court papers he had filed listed several women with whom Mr. Schlachet had allegedly had affairs. "It's unconstitutional," he said, "for a man to be allowed these liberties while they are denied to a woman."
No date was set for trial of the divorce action.

Daily Youth Could Not Have Slain Mother, According to Dr. Helpern

MICHAEL KNIGHT
The New York Times
DAILY, Conn., Jan. 22
Daily could not possibly have committed the murder of his mother, Dr. Helpern said today, leading experts in medicine testified in a hearing on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the 20-year-old youth.
Dr. Helpern, who was New York City's medical examiner, said he could not have committed and stabbed his mother to death a half year ago in the sequence of events that convicted him.
The youth was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the murder of his mother in a case that had nationwide attention. Prosecutors contend he coerced and later confessed and that he was marked by an unexplained lead in his hand, which have exonerated him.

and arrived at the friend's house at 9:45 P.M. That he then drove to his home, drove taking five minutes, 29 seconds, arrived at his car, locked the door, got in, found the body of his mother, called an ambulance, called the family doctor and spoke to the doctor's daughter-in-law for two or three minutes.
"Assume further that he called a nurse at Shulton Hospital who asked several questions and who then called another ambulance and when the state police at 9:58 P.M. and that a state trooper arrived at 10:02 P.M."
"Please also assume that no trace of blood was found on Peter Reilly and assume also that he was then 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighed about 121 pounds."
"Also please assume that the following wounds were inflicted: A stab wound of the hand, a blow to the elbow, a blow to the nose, breaking it, at least two severe slashes of the throat, three broken ribs, two broken femurs or the bones, a deep penetration of the vagina with an unknown object, a minor brain contusion and multiple stab wounds of the back."
"Based on these assumptions and on your qualifications and your experience, what is your professional opinion as to whether Peter Reilly killed his mother?"
"That is a key factor."
Dr. Helpern answered that Mr. Reilly, "would not have had time to have committed this homicide and appear in the way he did and undergo the kind of examination he went through when the police took him into custody."
He said under subsequent questioning, the absence of blood on Mr. Reilly's clothing. The examination he referred to was a so-called "strip search" in which no blood was found on his fingernails. Also, under his later, also failed to discover traces of blood.
"If you ask me that same question about any person," Dr. Helpern continued, "I would say that the person could not have committed this homicidal act."
Under questioning by the State Attorney who prosecuted the original case, John F. Bianchi, Dr. Helpern said that he reached his conclusion large

ly on the absence of blood. "And also on the time," he added. "There just wasn't enough time."
Mr. Bianchi, on cross examination, asked Dr. Helpern to add to Mr. Daily's hypothetical question the added assumption that Mr. Reilly had, as alleged at the trial, 10 more minutes to commit the crime, and also that he had thrown away his clothing after the murder.
"Would your opinion change, given the added assumptions?" Mr. Bianchi asked.
"No," Dr. Helpern answered.

Meeting on Hospital Cuts Is Disrupted

By DAVID BIRD

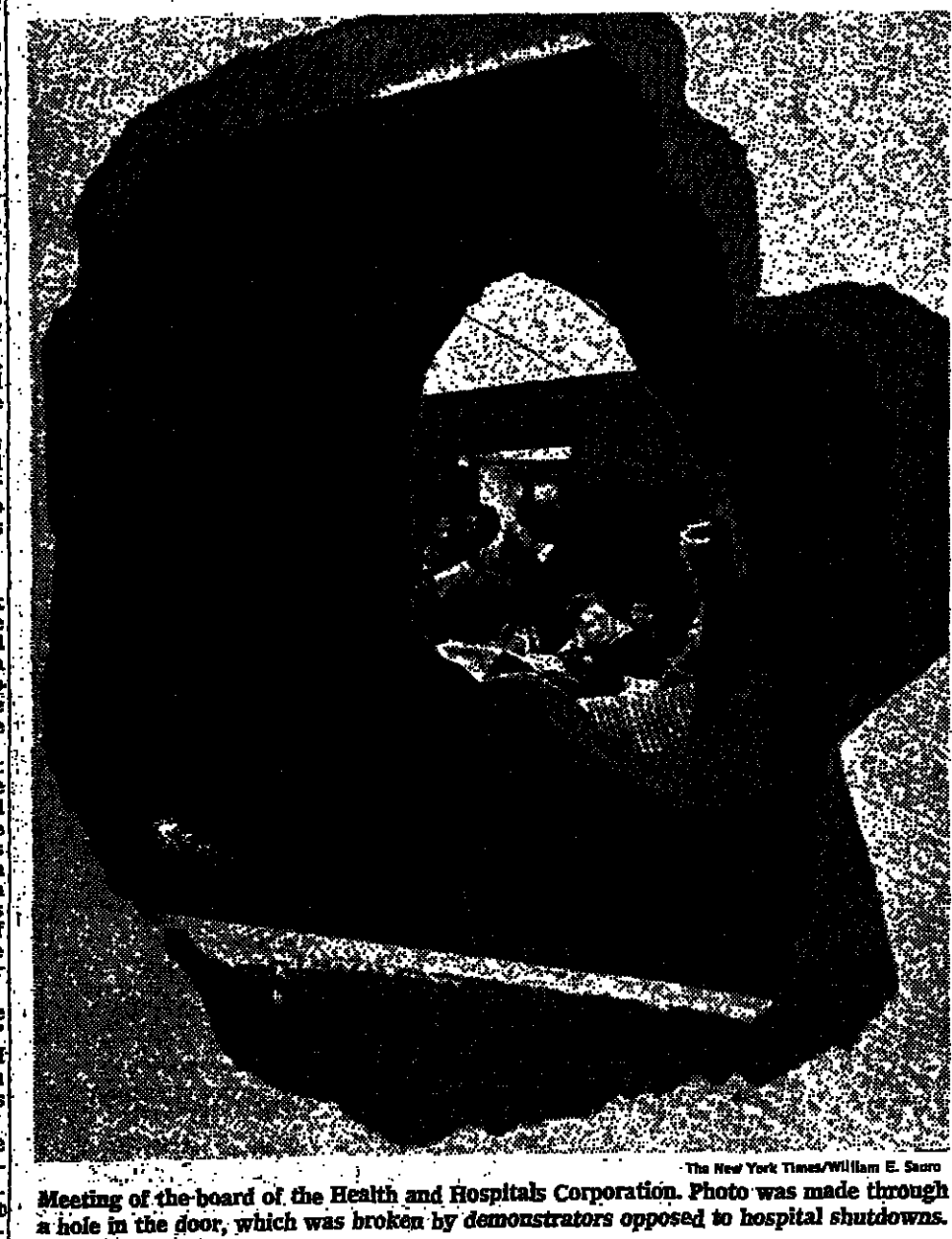
Angry, shouting protesters brushed past police barriers, kicked a hole in a door and stormed into an executive session of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation, which was considering the closing of hospitals in the deepening fiscal crisis.
For almost an hour, 50 protesters, many as could jam into the narrow room—harranged board members, standing on chairs and jumping on the board-room table. There were shouted threats that none of the board members would be allowed to leave until they had voted not to close any hospitals.
"None of you are leaving this room today," said Jose Morales, who said he represented the Lower East Side Patients Association, until you make a decision, which is suitable to the people."
The police were finally able to get most of the protesters out after board members allowed a delegation of six community leaders to sit in on the deliberations.
The cuts in services were falling disproportionately on the poor and that too much money was being siphoned off by the private voluntary hospitals.
Friday Deadline
The corporation board, faced with a Friday deadline to come up with a plan to trim its budget by \$159 million in the next two fiscal years, then voted to authorize the shutting down of the hospitals and other services, but it said that decision could be modified.
The modification would come according to an 11-to-2 board vote, if a special committee

of board members, staff members and community and union leaders could by Feb. 5 come up with alternative means of making the savings.
Board members said privately there was little chance of making the necessary economies without closing down institutions.
The proposal voted yesterday would reduce the number of municipal hospitals to 14 from 18.
It was shortly after 11 A.M. yesterday when board members were startled by the shattering of the door to the room. Some members left quickly through another door, but most stayed as the people filled the room.
"We are not going to let you shut Governor," someone shouted, referring to one of the hospitals that had been targeted for closing.
"Or any other hospital," others shouted.
When Deputy Mayor Paul Gibson, Jr., a member of the board, was allowed to speak, he said: "These are tough decisions that can't be made with people knocking down doors and standing on tables."
Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr., president of the Health and Hospitals Corporation, said: "We have a serious problem. If we are going to exist at all we are going to have to exist within limitations."
But Mr. Morales, standing on the board-room table, said angrily to Mr. Gibson, "Tell the Mayor that his office is next."
City Council members joined in the deliberations after some order had been restored. Councilman Abraham G. Gerges of Brooklyn pleaded that two hospitals in his borough—Cumberland and Greenpoint—be kept open. Councilman Ramon S. Velez of the Bronx made an impassioned pledge to block the closing of the Segundo Ruiz-Belvis Neighborhood Family Care Center.
"I give you my word as a man that if one piece of equipment is removed from Belvis it will be over my dead body," said Councilman Velez.
But the threat of a plan being imposed by the Emergency Financial Control Board if the corporation took no action by Friday finally brought about the vote.
"If we don't have a plan, they will have a plan," said Dr. Lowell E. Bellin, chairman of the board. Deputy Mayor Gibson added, "And their plan will be worse than ours."

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A Pig's Heart Is Used In Surgery on Boy, 8

An 8-year-old Queens boy born with less than a full heart was released from Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center, New Hyde Park Division, after doctors there had rebuilt the organ with parts of a pig's heart.
A hospital spokesman called the boy's recovery "remarkable."
The youngster, William Dieterle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dieterle of Whitestone, was born with only one valve and one chamber to his heart. On Jan. 9, a team of surgeons headed by Dr. George Wisoff, the hospital's chief of cardiovascular surgery, used portions of a pig's heart to fashion two new valves and a new channel from the lungs.



Meeting of the board of the Health and Hospitals Corporation. Photo was made through a hole in the floor, which was broken by demonstrators opposed to hospital shutdowns.

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PARENTS/CHILDREN

Staggering Expenses of Having a Baby

By RICHARD FLASTE

Forget, for a moment, the buzzing confusion that greets infants at birth, and consider instead the rude awakening some parents experience—when they learn what childbirth costs.

Joan Weiss, who recently gave birth at New York-Cornell, had in her mind that the charges would run, oh, maybe \$1,000 from start to finish, and when her doctor told her the fee would be \$850, she thought that was the total. But that was his bill. Then came the hospital's which routinely is in the vicinity of \$1,200.

Insurance Inadequate
"I just didn't realize it would be up in the \$2,000 range," she said, "and that my insurance would only cover about \$300 of it."

For Kathy Lesser, "the biggest shock" came after she notified the hospital, Beth Israel, that she was three months pregnant.

"By the end of the week we had a bill for \$650," she said. The Lessers were requested to pay that deposit six months in advance to guarantee that they would be charged room rates prevailing at the time. They could wait a while before paying, but the request clearly implied, who knew what the rooms would cost then?

Hospital rates have indeed been rising rapidly. The United Hospital Fund says that in the last four years daily maternity room rates in all New York City hospitals have gone up from an average of \$108 to \$161 for private accommodations and \$86 to \$122 for rooms with more than one bed (the averages would be higher than that for Manhattan, which is the most expensive borough, and lower for Staten Island). The average hospital stay is four or five days.

Physicians' Fees Up
Representative Manhattan physicians' rates, according to Blue Cross-Blue Shield, have gone from \$500 to \$700 in the last four years. But many obstetricians charge as high as \$1,000.

Various reasons are offered for the increase in hospital costs. Hospitals have faced sharply rising employment costs; they have invested heavily in technological development, and they are large users of fuel. Maternity costs at hospitals have climbed because each birth pays in part for all that technology and manpower, regardless of whether the birth was routine, requiring relatively little attention.

That realization led Dr. Philip Lee, director of the health policy program at the University of California in San Francisco and a former assistant secretary for health at the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to question in a recent speech here why childbirth so frequently took place in such highly sophisticated hospitals.

He noted that only 10 to 20 percent of pregnancies presented "serious problems"

Hospital	Daily Charges			Manner of Payment		
	Semiprivate Room	Private Room	Nursery Labor and Delivery			
Voluntary Hospitals in Manhattan						
Beth Israel	\$150 (2 to 4 in room)	\$180	\$60	\$160	\$650 requested upon reservation, but will be accepted up to one week before admission.	
Columbia Presbyterian	None available	\$145 to \$224	\$65	\$288	No money required before admission; bill is sent after 10 days. (Policy to change next month.)	
Flower and Fifth Avenue	\$102 (2 in room)	\$112 to \$157	\$72	\$200	\$600 requested two months before admission, or at least upon admission. Balance due upon discharge.	
Lenox Hill	\$175 to \$210 (2 to 4 in room)	\$225 to \$270	\$98	\$187	Total payment due upon discharge.	
St. Luke's	\$150 (2 to 4 in room)	\$180 to \$185	\$110	\$198	\$100 requested upon reservation; balance of total estimated bill requested one month in advance of admission.	
New York-Cornell	\$155 to \$160	\$205 to \$225	\$70	\$200	\$800 requested at time of reservation, at which time private patients must pay difference between private and semiprivate fees.	
New York Infirmary	\$90 (4 in room)	\$115 to \$141	\$35	\$206	\$630 requested five months before admission, but will be accepted one week before; patient billed for remainder after leaving.	
New York University	\$132 (4 in room)	\$148 (2 in room)	\$200 to \$220	\$45	\$195.60	Estimated full cost, less insurance, requested four weeks before delivery.
St. Luke's	\$168 (4 in room)	\$228 to \$239	\$114	\$150	\$500 required by time of admission.	
French and Polyclinic	\$400 for 3 days	\$450 for 3 days			Full estimated payment requested before delivery.	
St. Vincent's	\$425 for 4 days	\$525 for 4 days			Full estimated payment requested one month before delivery.	
Roosevelt	\$399 for first 2 days; \$80 a day thereafter	\$459 for first 2 days; \$110 a day thereafter	after first 2 days \$50 per day	Included in room fee	\$200 when reservation is made; balance due upon admission.	
Municipal Hospital						
Bellevue	\$205.46 in private or semiprivate (severe cases put in private rooms)		\$68.50	Included in room fee.	Patients billed after discharge, subject to insurance coverage.	
Some Suburban Voluntary Hospitals						
North Shore Manhattan, L.I.	\$105 for 4 in room	\$125	\$55	\$140	\$200 requested two months in advance, but as little as \$50 is accepted.	
St. John's Riverside Yonkers	\$110	\$122	\$57	\$95	Payment of up to \$200 requested six months in advance.	
St. Barnabas Livingston, N.J.	\$90	\$110	\$55	\$150	Full estimated payment requested before admission. With insurance coverage, payment allowed after discharge.	

*Fees stated after deducting 20 percent for normal birth; no deduction if birth is Caesarian.

**Hospitals with inclusive payment programs.

***Charges include obstetricians.

The New York Times/Jan. 23, 1976

Source: Information Provided by Hospitals

and these "can be identified if the mother is under professional care." He urged the study of other childbirth settings.

Donald Rubin of the Consumer Commission on the Accreditation of Health Services, a watchdog group, attributes the high cost not so much to the nature of hospitals, but to what he sees as inefficient management.

He points to statistics indicating that some hospitals regularly operate at 50 percent of capacity or less. "There are hundreds and hundreds of empty beds," he said.

He recommends the shutting of more maternity departments, a trend that has already begun as maternity proves itself to be an unprofitable business. Mr. Rubin says that each empty bed, without providing any income, still costs the hospital about two-thirds of what it would cost if in use.

Meanwhile, as prices rise, the insurance coverage most commonly purchased pays little of the cost. Nine million Blue Cross-Blue Shield customers in southern New York State have only hospital coverage, which, in the most popular plan among many, has gone from \$100

paid toward the cost in 1972 to \$200 now. The 5.4 million customers who also have physicians' coverage received an additional \$250 in the most popular plan, a sum that has not changed in several years.

That leaves the consumer with a considerable burden, often totaling \$1,500 to \$1,800. And yet the consumer frequently feels that there's no chance to shop around.

"It's not a consumer's market," one mother said. "You're stuck with whatever hospital your doctor is affiliated with." And another likened childbirth to funerals, when cost seems no object

and "you just want to be sure it's perfect."

But the fact is that there are a number of options. Doctors are often affiliated with more than one hospital. And it is also possible to choose a hospital first and then ask for a list of doctors associated with it.

The hospital might be chosen because you do want every technological advancement, just in case, and do want a commodious room with a view of the river.

On the other hand, if cost is a major factor, older, smaller hospitals can be several hundred dollars less expensive. New York Infirmary has a semiprivate rate (with four in a room) that is \$90 a day and thus \$78 a day below the four-in-a-room rate at St. Luke's. And the nursery charge of \$35 a day is \$78 a day less.

Clinics Open to All

At French & Polyclinic, which has been struggling financially and trying hard to attract patients to its sparsely populated maternity section, the four-day rate, including nursery and delivery room, totals \$475.

Moreover, a number of hospitals have maternity clinics that are open to anyone and used by middle-income patients as well as the poor.

At New York-Cornell's clinic, one stays in the same semiprivate room that might be used by a nonclinic patient and pays the same rates—the only difference is that there is no physician's charge. A staff resident or midwife handles the prenatal care, delivery and postpartum visit, all services included at no extra charge.

Other hospitals with clinic programs are Columbia-Presbyterian, Flower & Fifth Avenue, New York Infirmary, St. Luke's and French & Polyclinic.

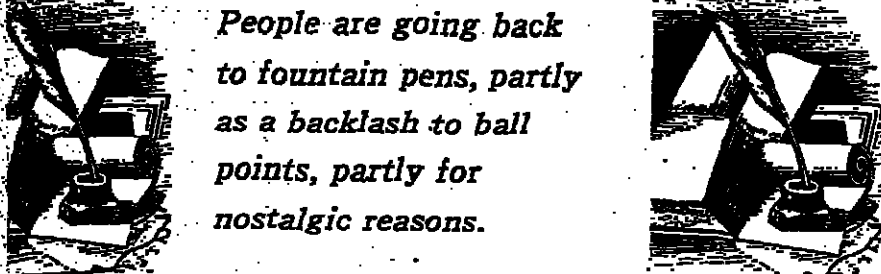
Backup Hospital

At Roosevelt Hospital, the midwife program costs \$459. And at the new Maternity Center Association facility at 48 East 92d Street, the program run by teams of obstetricians and nurse-midwives totals \$575 for all costs in a normal delivery. The program is geared for normal births only, but the facility is said to be 11 minutes away, by ambulance, from Lenox Hill Hospital in an emergency.

A common misapprehension is that natural childbirth or hospitals is necessarily less expensive, because it attempts to limit or eliminate the use of anesthesia. But hospitals add an anesthesia charge to their bill in any case on the ground that the doctor and equipment should be on hand if needed immediately.

Joan Weiss, who thought it would be a "ridiculous" extra charge of \$50 if she turned out not to need an anesthesiologist, did end up requiring anesthesia.

The only thing that puzzles her now is why it took the anesthesiologist a half hour to arrive.



People are going back to fountain pens, partly as a backlash to ball points, partly for nostalgic reasons.

A Fountain Pen, A 'Doctor' and You

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

The doctor's office was, as usual, in a raw winter afternoon, a small group of people waited patiently for his service, spinning off bits of help in his would-be assistants until at last they vanished.

Some of the people who waited and who arrived at the afternoon rendezvous had come to see a doctor who had once thought himself doomed but now, miraculously, recovered. Others sought to explain their problems, seek his counsel, listen to his advice, receive a prescription or simply to watch him at work. A sign behind him showed quite clearly that any patients accepted for treatment that day would not be ready to leave his care for more than two hours.

One objected, least of all the coated, gray-haired woman who she had made the trip into the city from Darien simply to pick up a pen and leave two more. "This is the reputation of Cecil Brown, pen doctor, that no one would dispute his judgment. And it is the charm of this baldish bespectacled man from Jamaica who has been in his office hours behind a counter

vice president, Frank L. King, fountain pen sales, which amounted to nearly 50 million units a year in the early 1960's, have held steady during the last five or six years at a mere 10 million. (Ball point sales by American manufacturing concerns, according to the 33-year-old organization, are 1.5 billion a year.)

But Mr. Brown has some solid backing for his contention. "Maybe the sales statistics don't show it," said Ian Kerr, press relations manager for the Parker Pen Company, "but people are bringing out their old pens and repairing them. The repair department in Janesville (the company's Wisconsin base) is getting pane made in the 20's."

But not everything is aged. At Bloomingdale's, says Molly McCreesh, who has been selling pens there for 24 years, sales were definitely up during the last year.

Mr. Brown said he has found it difficult to keep up with the demand from schoolchildren for the People's Pen, a \$1.49 cartridge pen put out by Sheaffer.

At Abercrombie & Fitch, John DeLeon, the assistant buyer of pens, said sales were brisk in Mont Blanc and Lamy fountain pens. "You're getting more



The New York Times/Robert Walker

and the back of M. C. Flynn Inc. owners, at 43 East 59th Street for over a century, that no one in the world would want to be without a fountain pen. Mr. Brown refined his practice for 15 more years, beginning when he was about 20 years at the Andrew H.B. Aguilar Sports in Kingston, Jamaica.

He woman from Darien, who had retrieved an enamelled gold Sheaffer fountain pen that belonged to her mother, "assertive in her praise. "There of another person in this city who had fixed that pen," she said. "While some of New York's other repairmen might take umbrage at an exclusionary encomium, there is no doubt that people do consider Brown special."

"Mr. Brown is a landmark," said Louis Lewis, who has lived in the neighborhood for 32 years and whose firm are also customers not only for repairs, but also for the pens he sells. (He also fixes and sells mechanical pens and cigarette lighters.) "He is a distinguished citizen," Mrs. Lewin said. "People trust him a lot."

And on this day, which happens to be the 28th anniversary of the birth of John Hancock whose handwriting occupies a notable niche in history in non-Bicentennial years, it is fitting that Mr. Brown has disdained a trend.

Mr. Brown's contention is supported by spokesmen for pen manufacturers, sales personnel in other stores and observers, although the Writers' Instrument Manufacturers Association, an organization based in Washington, has recorded no significant tremors in its metaphorical seismograph. According to the association's execu-

and more business and professional people who are interested in good fountain pens," Mr. DeLeon said. At Bowne & Co., the stationers at the South Street Seaport Museum, Patricia Squillari, the assistant manager, reported brisk sales of the Pelikan fountain pens and calligraphers' pens the store stocks. The customers, she said, wanted to improve their writing.

Backlash against the ball point is one of the reasons for the trend toward fountain pens, according to Jack Parker, sales staff at Fahmy's, a Washington shop that is a supplier of writing materials to the White House.

Among other reasons given are nostalgia, a desire for more of the "wet" look brought back by soft tip pens, and a desire by people for more of an outlet for individual style, and a rebellion against throwaway products.

"They've also come back for signatures," said Ian Kerr, the Parker spokesman. "It's getting back to John Hancock." And pen watchers have noticed that some people carry two—a ball point to please the banking industry with its desire for legible carbons, and a fountain pen to please themselves.

"It's a personal preference," said T.M. Kelly, a 35-year-old San Diego engineer referred to Mr. Brown by a nearby stationer in his quest for a discontinued Parker T-1 titanium pen notable for its adjustable point. (Mr. Brown had a point, but no barrel; he made several fruitless calls in an effort to locate one and finally took Mr. Kelly's address and promised to write if he found one.)

Another customer gave Mr. Brown a couple of old pens. Mr. Brown said he would clean the feed, put in a new sack and charge \$3 for each. He identified the pens as a Sheaffer No. 33 made in 1948 and a Waterman No. 2 made in 1949. Asked how he knew, he smiled modestly. "I think I have a little experience," he said. "If you cut me, you would find ink coming out instead of blood."

The Pen Doctor's Advice

After filling a pen, let two drops of ink out, to let air in and foster ink flow.
Don't try to get the last drop of ink out of your ink bottle. It's liable to contain sediment that could clog your pen.
Wash out pen occasionally with cold water.
Be careful when putting pen cap back on. Mr. Brown sees a lot of broken pen points.



SHOP TALK

Jewelry to Please Customer's Whim

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

On an offbeat sidestreet of Manhattan's Upper East Side a quiet artist is creating imaginative jewelry at reasonable prices and, what is more, is making pieces to order, in consultation with customers who want to be involved with the designing.

Jewelry by Aldi—at prices that start as low as \$10 or \$15—is crafted of gold, the artist's favorite material, as well as silver, copper, brass and pewter. Aldi also experiments with gemstones, glass and coral. He has one firm rule on materials, however: "No plastic." Jewelry made to order takes a few days to a few weeks, depending on the size of the piece and the complexity of the design.

Aldi Pugliese—he is known professionally as Aldi—made his first piece of jewelry as a small boy in wartime Italy—"I was about 10 and I think it was a bracelet," he said. He found his way to New York in 1965, via the ateliers of Venice and Paris. Finding it hard to live here as a painter and sculptor, he turned to jewelry and opened his first shop in 1966. Three years ago he moved to his present location at 206 East 67th Street.

"I have always been interested in jewelry, and made a lot of it," he said. "But I am first still an artist. I am thinking about painting and sculpting all day, but I am here in the shop and have no time left for art. So I think I am trying to translate the

feeling for sculpture into my jewelry."

Aldi makes rings, earrings and pendants in the abstract style of his art. He also makes what he calls strictly commercial jewelry for the less adventurous. "Some people see things here they have never seen before, and they aren't sure they like it," he said.

Aldi considers the jewelry on display in his shop as suggestions, although he will sell pieces ready-made.

"I like to make each piece new. These are only samples," he said, pointing out his favorites in his small shop, where even the display materials are made by hand. Empty spray cans prop up the velvet-covered backings for his delicate creations—some of the most attractive of which are tiny table-top sculptures of silver and finely worked gold. Even the sign on his shop is hand-lettered.

Just when it seems as though every name in the world has been emblazoned on a T-shirt, another appears. The newest, already a favorite with many theater people, is somewhat dressier than most. The shirt is black cotton, but the "Sardi's" lettering is in an old gold. The shirts come in small, medium and large sizes for both men and women. They are \$12 each and can be bought at the checkroom of Sardi's Restaurant, 234 West 44th Street, or ordered from Sardi Shirt, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Gauze Shawl from England

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NEWS MEDIA PLAN 'ATTITUDE' POLLS

Editors Say Election-Year Surveys Are Designed to Avoid Affecting Votes

By MARTIN ARNOLD

A number of news organizations are once again using public opinion polls this election year to keep their readers, viewers and listeners informed. The trend, however, is not to predict winners in the primary and in the general election; rather, it is to attempt to measure, and to report upon, the attitudes of the public on issues and problems.

Yesterday The New York Times announced that it and CBS News would jointly conduct a series of national political opinion polls.

The polls will attempt to measure the attitudes of the American electorate on issues and candidates as the primary and the general election campaigns unfold. The Times said the results of these polls will be published in The Times and distributed by its news service and will be broadcast over the CBS television and radio networks. The two organizations will work together to form the questions. The first poll is scheduled for next month.

Prediction Polls Decline

A number of other news-gathering organizations will publish the results of similar polls. At one time the polls were used by the media mainly to predict the outcome of election campaigns, but this sort of poll has generally been discarded for two reasons.

First, such polls were often inaccurate. But perhaps more important, there was a growing fear within the press that the predicting polls were helping to make news—that is, were having some influence on election outcomes—rather than merely reporting news. All polls also have a margin of error, varying according to the size of the sample and other factors.

Many in the press feel that the so-called attitudinal polls will not affect elections. One of the organizations that will be doing extensive polling this year is the National Broadcasting Company.

NBC Polls Planned

Irwin Lewis, director of the NBC News Poll, said that the network would spend "six figures" to conduct polls of six to eight election primaries, and 10 or 12 national telephone polls.

Our purpose will be to see why people voted the way they did," he said, "and to find out the meaning of votes." Mr. Lewis said that the network would also conduct its own predicting polls, "but we will not make those findings public because we want to cover elections, not to be a party to them."

"On a news show we might devote two minutes to a poll," he said. "Why is this happening? What's really operating here? That's what we want to see our listeners and viewers—the essence of what's going on."

Two major news magazines, Newsweek and Time, will be publishing the results of polls this year, but neither will predict election outcomes.

'An Impressionistic Feeling'

Newsweek will conduct the polls with its own staff, according to Edward Kosner, the editor. "We're looking for a rather impressionistic, really, feeling about the trend of an election," he said. "We want to get some idea how people are reacting to issues and candidates."

At Time, the polling will be done by the firm of Daniel Frankelovitch, as it has been during past elections. Time, however, will help develop the questions to be asked, said Jason McManus, assistant managing editor.

He said that the main effort would be to understand why "people are voting the way they do, rather than predicting how they will vote."

Time will continue with its quarterly so-called "soundings"—a polling device to find out what people think of such problems as law and order, pornography, and the use of marijuana.

In its announcement, The New York Times said that it would conduct two kinds of polls. One will be in-person interviews at polling places during selected primaries to find out how people voted and why they voted that way. The other will be a series of national telephone surveys. Each poll will be based on a sample of about 1,500 persons.

San Francisco Terrorists Call a Three-Week Truce

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The New World Liberation Front has ordered a three-week truce in its campaign against the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the target of two bombs that failed to go off.

Bombs were sent in candy boxes earlier this month to the homes of Supervisors Quentin Kopp and John Barbagelata. The front sent a letter the next day demanding better health care at the city's jail. In a message last night, it called the mortarium because of news that the Health Department was responding to criticism about the medical facilities.



W. J. Usery Jr., chatting with President Ford in the Oval Office of the White House yesterday after Mr. Ford nominated him to become the 15th U.S. Secretary of Labor.

FORD CALLS 8 FIT TO RUN WITH HIM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

view came as The Los Angeles Times prematurely had public a Gallup Poll, scheduled to be issued Sunday, that showed Mr. Ford had resumed a lead over Mr. Reagan among Republican voters.

According to the Gallup organization, 53 percent of 343 Republicans questioned early this month favored Mr. Ford as their party's Presidential nominee while 42 percent preferred Mr. Reagan and 5 percent were undecided.

The figures represented a sizable, if inconclusive, improvement for the President. A Gallup survey in mid-December suggested that he and Mr. Reagan were tied, at 45 percent each, with 10 percent undecided.

A poll of this relatively few persons is considered subject to an error of as much as 3 percentage points in either direction.

Reagan Plan Questioned

The latest Gallup survey was conducted amid sharp public questioning of Mr. Reagan's proposal to transfer \$80 billion of Federal welfare and social programs to the states.

Among the points Mr. Ford made to the New Hampshire journalists was that he had consulted "nearly half" the 50 state governors, Republicans and Democrats, and that "all of them literally threw up their hands" in opposition to Mr. Reagan's plan.

The President said that "every one" of the Governors he had consulted preferred his plan to substitute block grants of Federal money to the states for an assortment of existing health, education, child nutrition and social services programs.

Mr. Ford did not suggest any preference among those he named as possible running mates—two of them, Mr. Richardson and Senator Brooke, are from New Hampshire's neighbor Massachusetts—but said that each typified the qualities available among Republicans in public office or private life.

Should Senator Brooke become the Republicans' Vice-Presidential nominee, he would be the first black to run on the Presidential ticket of a major party.

Most of those named by Mr. Ford were generally regarded as members of the party's moderate wing, as is Vice President Rockefeller.

Rockefeller's Withdrawal

The Vice President asked the President last November to remove his name from consideration for the 1976 Ford ticket. At the time, Mr. Rockefeller explained his withdrawal publicly by saying he was fed up with "party squabbles"—opposition to him from Republican conservatives.

Mr. Ford's remarks to the New Hampshire journalists dealt mostly with the budget he laid out in his State of the Union Message on Monday. However, to state his commitment to continued operation of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in southeastern New Hampshire, a matter of quadrennial concern in the area. Asked about his plan to create efficiencies in the Defense Department, Mr. Ford said that there was "no plan whatsoever" to close Portsmouth Naval yard, none whatsoever.

Ford's Labor Choice

Willie Julian Usery Jr.

By LEE DEMBART

In recent labor negotiations that were being mediated by W. J. Usery Jr., the union negotiators were advised before a session, "Watch out for Usery. He's going to keep you up all night."

Mr. Usery himself could never be accused of collecting for work he does not do. Associates describe him as a man with "a voracious appetite for work." His office contains a shower stall, a refrigerator with ice for martinis and a well-stocked humidor of cigars.

He lives, he sleeps in the office," said a colleague. "Hours mean absolutely nothing to him."

Tall and blue-eyed, with white hair and full white sideburns, Mr. Usery sports a colorful if slightly rumpled wardrobe. He approaches mediation with a fervor and tirelessness that the negotiators themselves find catching.

Politically Astute

Friends also say he is politically astute and would not have gotten into the bind over construction site picketing that forced his predecessor, John T. Dunlop, to resign. They say Mr. Usery would have sensed the political dangers of endorsing a bill that would have permitted one union to shut down a project which several unions were working and would have given the President better advice.

Mr. Usery was born in Hardwick, Ga., on Dec. 21, 1923, attended Georgia Military College and Mercer University and then served in the Navy as a steamfitter from 1943 to 1946. Afterward he worked for the Armstrong Cork Company as a welder and joined the machinists' union, in which he rose to grand lodge representative and chairman of the negotiating committee.

Though he is a Democrat and supported Hubert H. Humphrey for the Presidency in 1968, Mr. Usery was named by President Nixon to be Assistant Secretary of Labor in 1969.

An Extra Portfolio

Four years later Mr. Nixon named Mr. Usery director of the mediation service, and the following year gave him the additional portfolio of special assistant to the President for labor relations.

Mr. Usery is married and has one son, but he has not lived with his family for some time. Yesterday there was general pleasure at his being named Secretary, the third Secretary of Labor in less than a year.

"I think the President comes out of this ahead," said one observer. "I don't know whether Usery is going to be a great administrator of the Department of Labor, but I can't think of a better man to represent the Administration to labor."

"His appointment could go a long way toward establishing industrial peace," said Mr. Wimpisinger. "He can get communications established with a hostile President. He can return the department to being an advocate of the working man, just as the Department of Commerce is an advocate of the captains of industry."

'They All Love Him'

"In the labor-management field, they all love him," said Mr. Kheel. Despite his labor background, Mr. Usery has been able to argue the public good to labor audiences. In a little-known address to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. convention in San Francisco last fall, Mr. Usery called for an end to wasteful work rules and declared: "Sticking it to the boss—collecting for what we don't

Big Amtrak Service Cut Seen Without New Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The country's national passenger train system would be reduced to a skeleton unless President Ford's budget for Amtrak is increased, according to a letter from Paul Reistrup, Amtrak president, to the Transportation Department.

The letter, which was obtained today, was written to William T. Coleman Jr., Secretary of Transportation, in early December, warning that the proposed \$378 million Federal subsidy for the expansion would cause drastic cutbacks in service, slow down rehabilitation of stations and maintenance and would result in a layoff of 1,400 employees. The warning had no effect. The Ford Budget released yesterday, contained no additional funds.

JACKSON PUSHES HEALTH PROGRAM

Democratic Senator Makes It a Top Campaign Issue

By B. DRUBBOND AYRES Jr. Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Pledging to make health care a dominant issue in his campaign for the Presidency, Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, called today for a national health insurance plan, extension of Medicare benefits, and Federal malpractice insurance for doctors.

SkYROCKETING costs have put adequate health care beyond the reach of most Americans, Mr. Jackson, one of 11 Democratic candidates, declared in a campaign position paper.

"Today," he said, "millions of Americans cannot afford the health care they need and are forced to choose between the sickbed and the poorhouse."

The Senator proposed that the Medicare program be expanded to cover all prescription drugs, dental care, eyeglasses, and hearing aids.

He also called for creation of a Cabinet-level department that would oversee new Government medical programs and reform old programs.

Meanwhile, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia charged that the Ford Administration had not met the country's critical social needs in health care, housing, transportation or education.

In his first Washington appearance since his victory in Monday's Iowa caucuses, Mr. Carter told a meeting of the National Urban Coalition, a group of civic organizations gathered at the Washington headquarters of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

He strongly protested "acts of oppression" against Jews in the Soviet Union, saying: "Violations of basic human rights are no longer the internal affair of any one nation. We must be strongly committed to the securing of basic human rights for all people, including the three million Jews in the Soviet Union."

"We must make it clear to the Russians in every endeavor, that their treatment of Jews is unacceptable to us."

A number of other Democratic candidates who also appeared before the Jewish leaders, either today or yesterday, included Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

The discussions were closed to the press, but both Governors were said to have offered strong support for Israel.

All of the 1976 Democratic contenders for Governor waged similar campaigns, and all named blacks to their campaign staffs—an enormous change in a state where blacks were resolutely barred from political life from the post-Reconstruction era to a decade ago.

The change does not bode well for Governor Wallace, who won 63 percent of the Presidential vote when he was last on the ticket in Mississippi in 1968. Mr. Wallace's appeal here, said Ashley Atkinson, a legislator from Pike County, "has always been racial, and the last election shows that's gone—gone."

Mr. Wallace drew only 800 people to a Jackson auditorium that seats 2,500 last Friday. Add there are reports from some of the state's 82 counties to those who are for Mr. Shriver tend to be passionately for him. A typical example is Arvilla Davison of Laurel, a black woman who was making 25 cents an hour when she became a driver for the poverty program.

She saved her money, opened a small nursing home and has just won a \$400,000 Federal grant.

Mr. Harris has spent only \$2,000 here, and is written off by most politicians. But Rios Barber, one of his organizers, said Mr. Harris would get at least one delegate, despite the lack of a headquarters, a paid staff or advertising.

Wallace Could Be Hurt By Mississippi Caucuses

By R.W. APPLE JR. Special to The New York Times

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 22—There is scarcely a politician in Mississippi who believes that Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama could be beaten if the state were conducting a primary election among Mr. Wallace and his four active Democratic rivals here.

But Mississippi is not conducting a primary. It is choosing its Democratic National Convention delegates in a caucus system, beginning with 2,131 precinct meetings on Saturday and proceeding through county conventions Feb. 14, district conventions Feb. 21 and a state convention Feb. 29.

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CONSUMERS BE ANTITRUST PLAN

Business Reform Set At Parley in Washington

By FRANCES GORDON Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Four contenders for the chairmanship of the Federal Trade Commission promised consumer legislation that, if elected, they would take actions ranging from selective antitrust enforcement to full-scale reorganizing concentrated industries.

William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury who is on behalf of President Ford, pledged to substitute enforcement for Government regulations that restrict business, but he declined to say which industries would be affected.

These pledges were the tenth annual Consumer Federation of America's summer platform to the country's largest antitrust organization. All the Presidential candidates were invited to present their summer platforms to the body. Five of the Democrats yielded today.

Of them, only Henry M. Jackson of Washington did not stress a big business as a key problem in particular a country's economic problems.

A common theme among speakers was the need to encourage competition in the economy both to create jobs and to spur growth and thereby increase a nation's standard of living.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who has cleared his candidacy, said he would speak, singled out auto industry as an example of monopolistic behavior. He called for antitrust legislation to break up auto industry, which he said had been kept by price fixing that in turn kept demand and workers unemployed.

More "Trust Busting" is needed, he said. "We may not be far from a new era of general trust busting like the one that America in the early 1900s had. That's what's needed in this country more than anything else to protect the consumer."

While he declined to say what legislation he would support, Mr. Humphrey said that "the world order" of concentrated industries was "a major theme of the 1970s."

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er Says May Last

See Take Costs Is

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST

Mayor Rater Says Exclusion City May Last 20 Years

SPRINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The bond market may be re-opened to New York State this week, while the remaining closed New York City bonds are sold by the city's major bond rating service, according to Mayor John V. Lindsay today.

Mr. Lindsay, president of the New York State Board of Bond Rating Service, said that the city's bond market may be re-opened to New York State this week, while the remaining closed New York City bonds are sold by the city's major bond rating service, according to Mayor John V. Lindsay today.

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Mayor Beame being congratulated at the end of his speech by Brooklyn Councilman Howard Golden, foreground, left, Brooklyn Borough President, and Thomas J. Cutie, the City Council vice chairman and majority leader.

Excerpts From Beame's Address on State of the City

Following are excerpts from Mayor Beame's State of the City Address:

My fellow New Yorkers: It is with a sense of gravest urgency that I report to you today on the state of our city.

Traditionally such reports are designed to put on a brave exterior and hope that not too many problems become evident. Today, my mission and purpose are different. I am here to tell you that the road ahead as far as the eye can see is uphill and rough.

The reality is inescapable. We face the severest crisis in our history. We will be tested as never before. Our energies and our commitment will be matched against mounting forces which, despite our best efforts, may well be beyond our solitary power to dispel.

The underlying issue is painfully simple: The tax base of our City cannot support the services our people need. It's a problem we've wrestled with for many years. It is a problem today for all of urban America.

Problem Persists

New York teetered one perilous night on the edge of default. To rescue the city from its precarious fiscal perch, the Federal Government and the city entered into a loan agreement designed to provide us with sufficient funds—for a price—to meet our needs for cash. The margin is narrow, but we've purchased a slender foothold on the right side of the cliff.

While the threat of a shortage of cash has been diminished, the problem of a budget built on too little revenue and too many expenditures remains. We are determined to reduce and wipe out the resulting deficit to make our city solvent.

But the needs of our citizens will not mysteriously disappear simply because we can no longer afford to provide for them. If we cannot meet these legitimate needs, then the state or Federal governments must meet them—or they will remain unmet.

We must live within our means and service those services which are most essential to the daily lives of our citizens and to our economic future.

We are giving highest priority to police, fire, sanitation and basic health services. We are also giving high priority to primary and secondary education.

The primary responsibility for higher education rests with the state. The city cannot continue to finance the City University. And we are exploring ways to achieve the necessary transition over the next few years.

Must Cut Back

The city can no longer finance new housing construction, though it is desperately needed. Logically and realistically we must look toward and work for some rational Federal urban housing policy to replace the present policy of neglect. We must also use city resources to forge new partnerships with private financing institutions to renovate and rehabilitate our housing.

We must achieve a system of health care that is more efficient and less expensive. This will require closing and consolidating a number of municipal and voluntary facilities.

The theme is the same in social services. We must cut back to the matching level required by Federal funding formulas. Day-care centers are being closed. Significant funding reductions have been made for senior citizen centers.

Unfortunately, in these troubled times the potential for hardship is greatest for who have the least.

One of the tragic effects of retrenchment is the extent to which it has fallen disproportionately on black, Hispanic and Asian citizens whose deep and historic deprivation makes them more dependent on the city for service and for jobs.

Layoffs have set back our efforts to build a city work force that had begun to reflect considerably improved equal opportunity for our growing minority population, as well as for women. Strategies to achieve equity in both layoffs and service cuts have lessened, but not eliminated—the disproportionate impact. Just as we are resolutely pledged to continue to make cuts, however painful, we must be equally vigilant to do all we can to make them commensurate with social justice.

I want to make it clear that at this point in our history, economic development and job and revenue-generating projects must have absolutely top municipal priority.

To bolster this commitment, I have asked the Economic Development Administration and Department of City Planning to prepare a detailed economic development plan. This plan will draw heavily on the advice and expertise of leaders in the business community.

Major projects such as the Convention Center, which

Soybean Prices Fall Sharply; Corn Futures Decline Slightly

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Soybean oil futures dropped more than 10 cents a bushel in the May potato market in the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, dragging soybean prices sharply lower.

March delivery oil closed at 16.50 cents a bushel, down from 17.50 cents a bushel the day before. The lower oil prices reflected a surplus of oil now available and a belief it has been overpriced. Soybean prices dropped despite the Government's report late Wednesday that farmers will plant fewer acres of beans this year than last but more acreage than last year. The year 1975 produced a record corn crop and a bumper soybean crop.

Corn prices, which some observers expected to decline on the acreage estimate, held steady, probably because some traders had expected a larger acreage increase. March corn was off only 2 cents at \$2.68 1/4 a bushel.

Disappointment over wheat export sales in recent days led to a decline of 6 cents a bushel and more in wheat futures. Traders noted that Japan, a weekly buyer, ordered only four cargoes this week about half the usual amount.

Farmers' planting intentions for cotton were not as high as some traders expected, and prices on the New York Cotton Exchange moved up, with March closing at 60.65 cents a pound, up from 59.10. The Government report showed intentions to plant 12.2 million acres, while expectations had run to 11.5 million acres of

Commodity Price Index Firm At 191.4 From Last Week

The commodity spot market price index of foodstuff and industrial materials for the week ending Jan. 22, unchanged from last week.

The index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 201.5 on Jan. 21, 1975.

The following table gives the index and its components using 1967=100 as a base:

Commodity	Index
Food	201.5
Industrial	201.5
Energy	201.5
Metals	201.5
Textiles	201.5
Chemicals	201.5
Transportation	201.5
Construction	201.5
Services	201.5
Government	201.5
Foreign	201.5
Other	201.5

Highs and Lows

Commodity	High	Low
Wheat	1.25	1.20
Corn	2.70	2.65
Soybeans	17.50	16.50
Cotton	60.65	59.10
Gold	130.00	128.00
Silver	18.00	17.50
Platinum	100.00	98.00
Palladium	150.00	145.00
Copper	35.00	34.00
Nickel	100.00	98.00
Zinc	100.00	98.00
Lead	100.00	98.00
Aluminum	100.00	98.00
Iron	100.00	98.00
Steel	100.00	98.00
Gas	100.00	98.00
Oil	100.00	98.00
Coal	100.00	98.00
Electricity	100.00	98.00
Water	100.00	98.00
Other	100.00	98.00

Prices of Commodity Futures

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.25
Corn	2.70
Soybeans	17.50
Cotton	60.65
Gold	130.00
Silver	18.00
Platinum	100.00
Palladium	150.00
Copper	35.00
Nickel	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Lead	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Iron	100.00
Steel	100.00
Gas	100.00
Oil	100.00
Coal	100.00
Electricity	100.00
Water	100.00
Other	100.00

Used State Take-Over Court Costs Is Urged

By MAURICE CARROLL

Each of faith" by the Government has come New York City's fiscal and should be corrected by Robert F. Wagner yesterday.

Wagner, speaking on a promise of the costs of building treatment plants, the \$288 million in badly needed to which the city also recommended, exceeding that of the state.

Wagner said that the state should take over the costs of building treatment plants, the \$288 million in badly needed to which the city also recommended, exceeding that of the state.

School Boards Give Warning

Parents or Face Penalties, Board Tells Them

LEONARD BUDER

Board of Education officials of 22 of the community school districts that they must take disciplinary action, in possible suspension.

Warning was sent by Chancellor Bernard R. Weiss after the board members' reports on their expenditures to headquarters by last Friday.

Dr. Weiss said that the board members' reports on their expenditures to headquarters by last Friday.

Commission Accepts Reports

The two reports, one on synchronizing aid payments, the other on transferring responsibility for courts, corrections and probation to the state, were fashioned by a subcommittee headed by Mr. Wagner of the Temporary Commission on City Finance, headed by Owen McGovern, a former justice of the State Supreme Court. The commission accepted them yesterday, then made them public at a news conference in his office at 415 Madison Avenue.

The aid report suggested that if state funds were arranged to arrive when the city needed them it would save the city \$48 million a year in interest on money it now borrows to hide it over until the funds actually arrive late payment.

Worse than late payment, the report noted, is nonpayment. In connection with construction of sewage treatment plants, it said, "the Federal Government has failed to fulfill its explicit commitment, with Congress appropriating only enough money to reimburse 7 percent of the eligible costs."

Congress, the report said, should "remedy its past failure" and appropriate the money that the Federal Government owes.

The take-over report (leaving out corrections for the time being) on the ground of total political impracticality said it would cost Albany \$280 million to shift total court and probation costs into the state budget, of which \$150 million would apply to the city. The commission recommended a three-year phased transfer.

Beame Indicates Budget May Be Cut Even More

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

Mr. Axelson replied, while offering no details.

In his speech Mayor Beame noted that there had been 25,000 layoffs during the fiscal crisis, with 13,000 other jobs ended by attrition.

When the Mayor arrived to make his address, striding down the chamber aisle, shaking hands and receiving a standing ovation, the occasion seemed to initiate and minimize the ritual of a Presidential State of the Union message. With relatives, bureaucrats and City Hall buffs watching in the dim chamber, the proceeding was as close as the city government, demoralized by the fiscal crisis, has been to popularity in months.

The Mayor kept a conservative tone throughout his address. "The margin is narrow," he said of the recent delinquency of default by Federal loans. "But we have purchased a slender foothold on the right side of the cliff."

Jobs Called Top Priority

The "absolutely top municipal priority" must be a program of economic development to recover lost jobs, he said. And, in an utterance that might have been heresy for a city politician in a more prosperous time, Mr. Beame urged the city's civic organization to moderate their opposition to economic-development projects that benefit the city with jobs.

In looking ahead, the Mayor said that he would be meeting with construction-industry officials to try to devise some alternative to the situation in which austerity had forced the city to stop all its housing financing. He also said that within a month he would issue a program for making greater use of volunteer assistance from residents to cope with government problems.

On the state level, the Mayor said he would seek a law mandating that future city workers reside in the city, and would also seek more "even-handed" state financing of municipal and voluntary hospitals, changes in Mitchell-Lama housing financing and tighter gun controls.

The Mayor said his theme plainly: "The tax base of our city cannot support the services our people need." And later, as some people in the audience began to fidget, he said: "If we cannot meet these legitimate needs, then the state or Federal governments must meet them—or they will remain unmet."

Substantial Slippage Noted

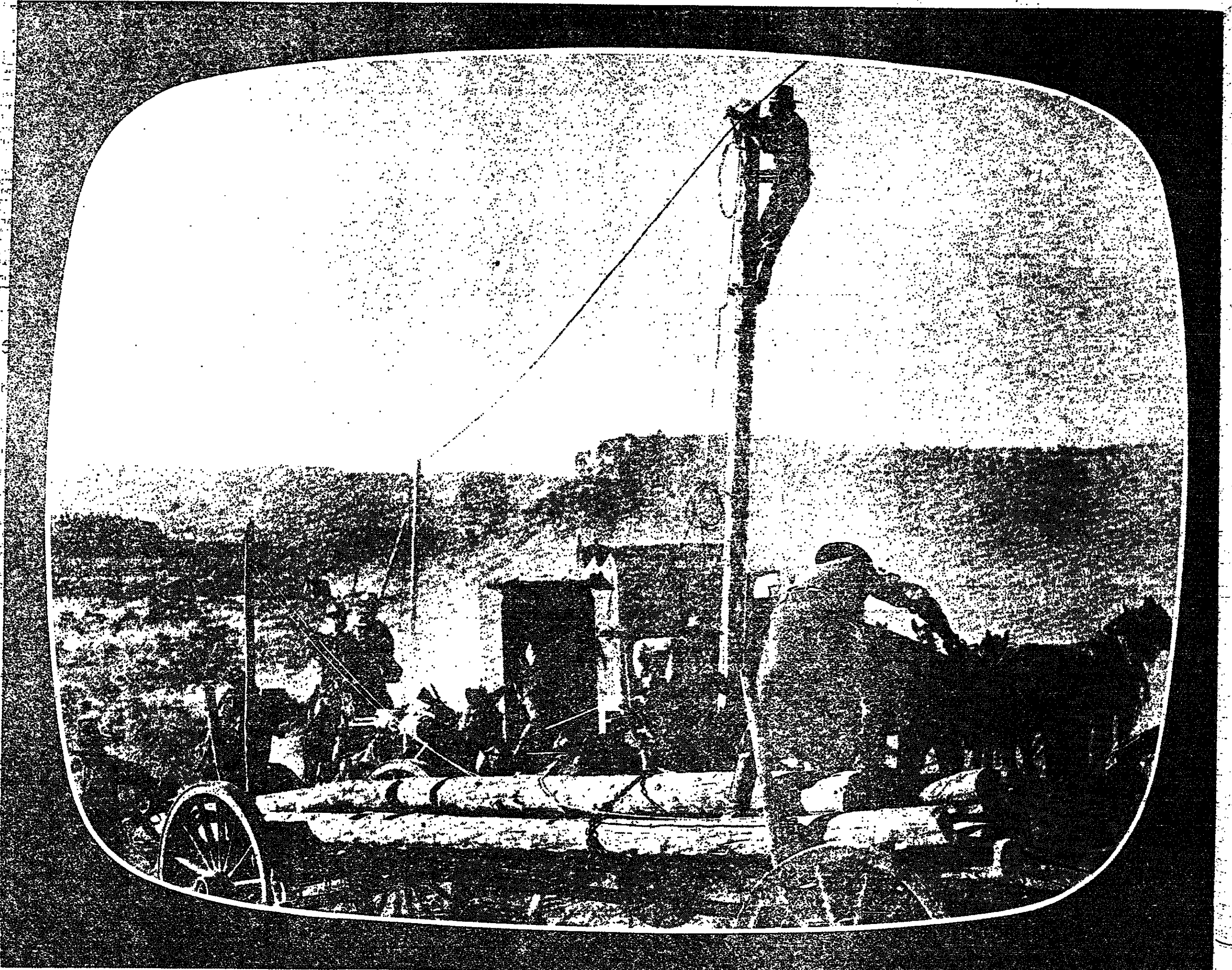
The Mayor's estimate of \$89 million worth of new problems with the first year of the financial plan was distinct from two other factors that could burden it further. The first is the finding by state monitors that there already is "substantial slippage" by the city in meeting about half of the \$50 million in budget cuts undertaken as the opening part of an over-all \$200 million cut this fiscal year.

The second is the estimate of City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin that a variety of factors—including cuts in state aid proposed by Governor Carey, possible changes in pension financing and in state real-estate tax formulas and the proposed repeal of the city bond-transfer tax—might mean an additional \$80 million a year in budget cuts during the emergency plan.

In discussing the Mayor's estimate, Deputy Mayor Kenneth S. Axelson said further economies will have to be enacted or new revenues found. Since the latter possibility is considered quite unlikely, he was asked whether additional layoffs might ultimately have to be the answer.

"It looks like that's where the emphasis will have to be,"

From six-shooters to satellites.



From the motion picture "Western Union." ©1941 Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.

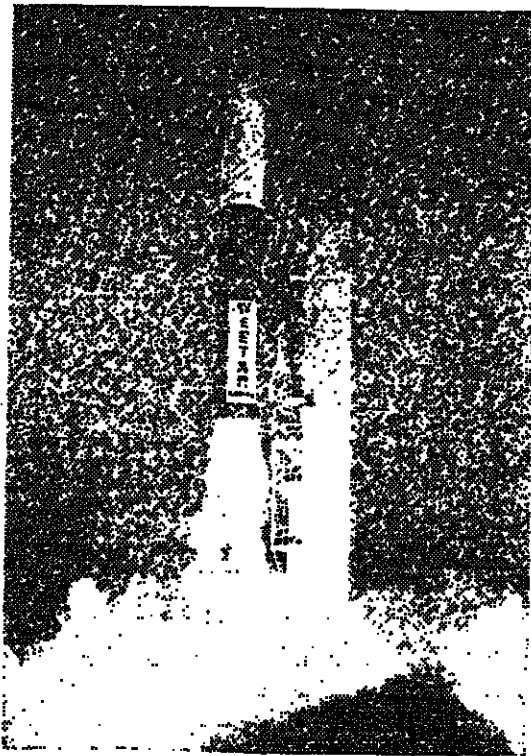
In 1861, Western Union made news by spanning the country with telegraph wire.

This year, our Westar™ satellites are making news by spanning the country with low-cost communications service.

This year is also Western Union's 125th anniversary. To mark the occasion, Western Union is sponsoring the movie "Western Union" on television.

Starring Randolph Scott, Robert Young, Dean Jagger and Virginia Gilmore, "Western Union" is a film classic which Bosley Crowther of The New York Times called "spectacular screen entertainment"

During the three (and only three) commercial interruptions, Western Union



(the company) will bring you up-to-date on our \$1.5 billion modernization program.

We'll show you how America's first domestic communications satellite system works.

You'll also see demonstrations of the nation's largest telephone answering facility, a typewriter that sends its own messages electronically and a Mailgram® being sent coast-to-coast via satellite.

Watch "Western Union" this Sunday. As Bosley Crowther said recently when he re-reviewed the movie, "I warmly applauded when it first came out and I still find it an exciting, entertaining and an historically fascinating show."

Sunday at 6 pm on Channel 5
Western Union presents Western Union.
 (The company.) (The motion picture.)

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MORE STATE BANKS IN 'PROBLEM' LIST

Number Selected by Fed for Close Scrutiny Rose by 1/2 From 1973 to 1974

NAMES NOT DISCLOSED

Turns Letter to Proximi Indicates Big Institutions Were Included Then

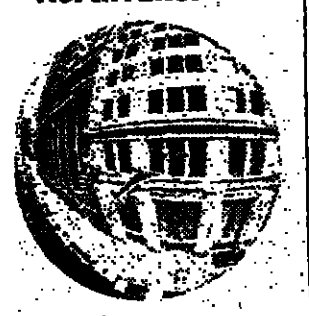
By ROBERT M. SMITH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The number of state-chartered "problem banks" selected for supervision by the Federal Reserve Board increased by third from 1973 to 1974, according to a letter written by Arthur F. Burns, the board's chairman, to the Senate Banking Committee...

Under U.S. Supervision According to the information provided by the Federal Reserve, the 41 banks selected for closer scrutiny in 1974 reported nearly 24 percent of deposits of all state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System...

Information was provided by Senator Proxmire at the end of August. While the Senate request merely asked for names of "problem" banks, Burns refused to provide names. Information was requested by the Senator last July in connection with the committee's consideration of hearing dealing with "problem" banks and their treatment by bank regulatory agencies...

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National Bank of North America

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International Paper Lifts Newsprint

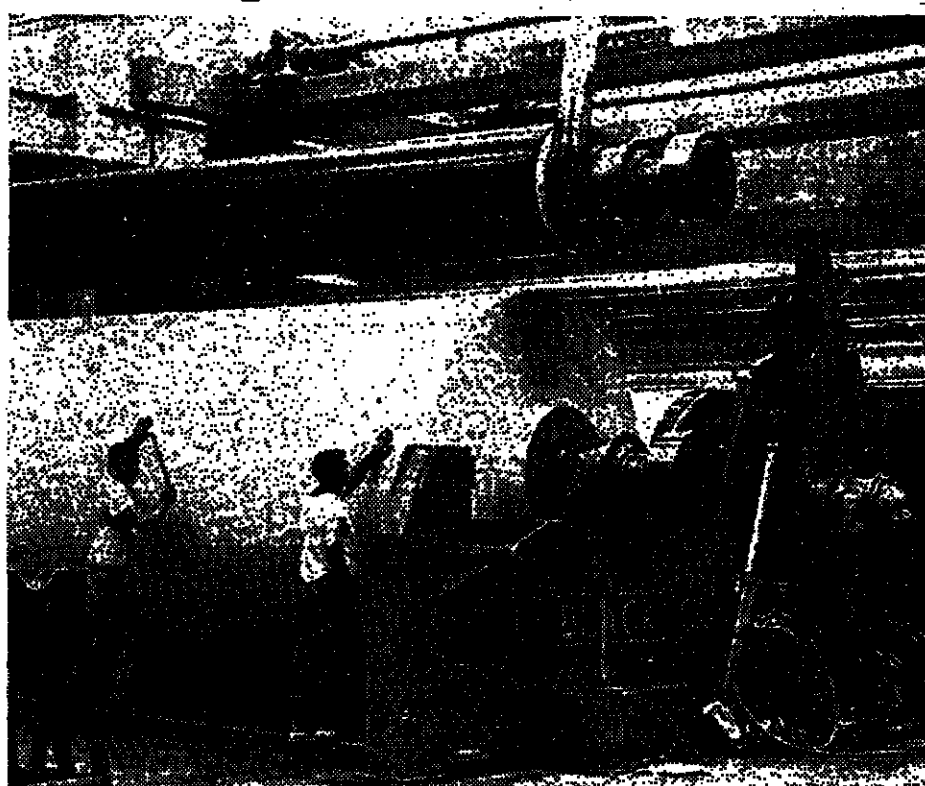
\$25-a-Ton Rise Is Announced for March 1

By ISADORE BARMASE

The International Paper Company, the country's largest paper producer and a major source of newsprint, announced yesterday an increase of \$25 a ton in newsprint, effective March 1. The new price will be \$285 per ton, in mid-December, the Great Northern Nekeosco Company of Stamford, Conn., raised its newsprint prices by \$20 a ton, making its new price \$260, also effective March 1.

In Canada, where American newspapers obtain most of their newsprint, the first break in almost six months of labor truce in the pulp and newsprint industry came Thursday when 3,500 unionized members of four struck Quebec paper mills ratified a new, three-year agreement. The new pact calls for a 32 percent wage increase over its duration. However, about 21,900 members of the Canadian Paperworkers Union remain on strike in paper mills in Canada.

The increased price of newsprint by International Paper and by Great Northern Nekeosco was attributed by industry sources to the expectation that labor rate increases granted last year will be maintained through 1976. The company's price increase is the first in a year.



Workers checking production of a roll of newsprint at the International Paper plant in Gatineau, Quebec. The company's price increase is the first in a year.

Canadian newsprint workers would be ratified, as well as to recent cost rises in raw materials and transportation. Later in the day, the Alibi Paper Company of Toronto said it "doesn't plan" to change its newsprint prices until after strikes at its Canadian mills ended.

A spokesman for Bowater Paper of Old Greenwich, Conn., said the company had not increased its United States price for newsprint and did not expect any action until strikes were settled at two Canadian mills. Bowater Paper is a member of the Bowater Group of companies.

BACHE TO RESCIND TRADES IN GEICO

Clients Who Participated in a 100,000-Share Offering Wired After Big Loss

By ROBERT METZ

In the wake of stunning losses reported by the Government Employees Insurance Company, Bache & Company has wired clients who participated in its recent offering of 100,000 Geico shares that it is willing to rescind the trades. Bache acquired the shares from one of the sellers earlier this month from White, Weld & Company, which was acting as broker, apparently in behalf of Oppenheimer & Company, two investment firms who made a market in Geico stock.

Wall Street was buzzing yesterday with conjecture that Bache would seek to recover from one of the sellers upward of \$500,000, which it expects to lose as a result of rescinding the trades. In a mailgram to clients, the nation's second-largest brokerage house said that the shares had been offered on Jan. 9 and Jan. 12 at a net price of 10 1/2 along with the recommendation of the firm's insurance company analyst, who believed the shares to be a good prospect as a turnaround candidate.

Reached for comment, Harry A. Jacobs Jr., president of Bache, denied Wall Street rumors that Bache would try to get its money back from the seller, but added that the entire situation was under study. The analyst had expected that Geico would lose about \$25 million for all of 1975, contrasted to 1974 net income of \$26 million, or \$1.48 a share. On Jan. 12, Geico officials started Wall Street by announcing that its losses for 1975 would be about \$75 million, before realized capital gains and losses. Price Drops Quickly The setback represented the first full-year loss in the company's 22 years and was all the more surprising since Geico, apparently in reflection of efficient management, had reported profits in the worst of times—up to last year. Before announcing the loss, Geico officials requested that over-the-counter trading be halted. More than 40 of Wall Street's leading firms make markets in Geico shares including Bache, White Weld and Oppenheimer. After the news was disseminated, Geico's price quickly dropped to 4 1/2 bid.

Conferees Agree On \$6.4 Billion Aid For Rail Industry The Washington Star WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—House and Senate conferees approved today a \$6.4 billion measure to aid the nation's railroad industry. They took only 15 minutes to approve the complex compromise legislation, which results from weeks of discussion between Capitol Hill transportation leaders and Ford Administration representatives. The measure is expected to go to the White House for President Ford's signature next week. The measure would make available \$2.1 billion to rehabilitate the "rundown" railroads of the Northeast and acquire the bankrupt lines for a new Government-created corporation, the Consolidated Rail Corporation, or Conrail, which would operate the new system. Also provided is \$1.87 billion to improve the nation's passenger rail service.

Durable Orders Dip Again WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—New orders flowing to manufacturers of durable goods drifted downward in December and have shown no real strength since August, the Commerce Department reported today. Durable goods orders are one important "leading indicator" of the economy. They showed a strong rise from the low point of last March until August, but have flattened or declined slightly since. Leading indicators are those said to "lead," or foretell, economic activity. On the basis of preliminary figures, new orders for durable goods in December were \$41.37 billion, down slightly from \$41.59 billion in November. The peak figure since the recovery from recession began was \$42.69 billion in August. The figures have been somewhat distorted by the flow of orders in the steel industry, which were based in part on announced advance price increases. Durable goods shipments in December were \$42.55 billion, up slightly from \$42.5 billion in November. With shipments exceeding orders, the backlog of unfilled orders fell to \$112.74 billion—the 13th decline in the last 15 months, though the backlog of unfilled orders remained high.

Major Review of Nuclear Power Role Begins Coal-Fired Facilities Seen as Alternative By VICTOR McELHENY A major review of the place of nuclear power in future United States energy supplies began here yesterday with the first of five public hearings in large cities before a committee of the National Research Council. The committee heard evidence from the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, an environmental organization, that if current trends continued coal-fired plants could be delivering electric power less expensively than nuclear plants by 1985. Other witnesses said that major technical problems facing nuclear power, such as safe disposal of radioactive wastes, have been solved and only await funds to carry out the solutions. Consumer Advocates Appear Dr. Matthew C. Cordaro of the Long Island Lighting Company said that "the only real alternative to substantial increases in nuclear-fission generation is that of not meeting the energy demand." Proponents and opponents of nuclear power, and those urging more attention to alternate energy sources, such as the sun's rays or the burning of trash, alternated as witnesses in a classroom at Columbia University.

Improved Earnings Slow Profit Taking

Market Down a Bit in Reduced Volume—Dow Off 2.76

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

A number of stocks responded favorably to improved earnings yesterday, although profit taking caused a slight retreat in the general market. The Dow Jones industrial average, posting a slight decline for the second day, eased 2.76 points to 943.48. Exactly three weeks ago, with the first trades of 1976, the Dow stood at 852.41. The average then began to sprint. The profit taking of this week, with new buyers accommodating the sellers, is considered a healthy process by many analysts.

Although still running at a heavy rate by normal standards, volume on the New York Stock Exchange declined yesterday to 27.42 million shares from the previous session's 34.47 million shares (the fifth heaviest day of trading on record). Kraftco, the leading processor of packaged foods, topped those issues that benefited from reports of higher profits. After the company announced record earnings for 1975, the stock made the active list and climbed 1 1/2 points to 43 1/2. In some cases, the response to improved earnings represented an extension of earlier gains. Stauffer Chemical's stock, for example, ran ahead 5 1/2 points to finish at 100 1/2. Earlier this week it rose nearly 5 points in one session. On Monday, at a large turnout of analysts at the company's headquarters in Westport, Conn., Stauffer reported that the fourth quarter of 1975 was its 16th consecutive quarter of higher net income. Last year the stock sold as low as 40. A total of 168 issues, including Stauffer, set 1975-76 highs.

Bond Prices Edge Lower; Prime-Rate Cut Expected Citibank Studies Move By TERRY ROBARDS Another reduction in the prime lending rate of commercial banks is expected to spread across the country within the next few days, based on money market trends confirmed in the weekly report issued yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Anticipating the Fed's report, the First National Bank of St. Louis reduced its prime rate to 6 1/2 percent from 7 percent. Nearly all other banks are currently posting 6 1/2 percent prime rates. The First National City Bank of New York, which often leads other commercial banks in prime rate changes, will consider a quarter-point cut to 6 1/4 percent this morning. A 6 1/2 percent rate is called for under Citibank's prime rate formula. Early yesterday evening, the Federal Reserve Board reported that the nation's narrowly defined money supply—checking account balances plus currency—decreased \$1.1 billion to an average of \$294.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 14 from \$295.9 billion in the preceding week. The more broadly defined money stock, which also includes time deposits, rose \$500 million to \$668.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 14 from \$666.3 billion in the Jan. 7 week. The money supply figures have been revised to incorporate the latest of the periodic benchmark adjustments for commercial banks that do not belong to the Federal Reserve System and also for revised seasonal factors, the central bank stated. These revisions helped account for the lateness of yesterday's report, a board spokesman said. Only very small adjustments

Activity Is Limited By JOHN H. ALLAN The credit market went into a holding pattern yesterday as it waited for the Federal Reserve's financial data that it customarily releases every Thursday afternoon and as it drew nearer to the Treasury's credit announcement on Monday. Fixed-income markets its February financing plan. Fixed-income prices bounced up and down within narrow limits and close to the money market earlier in the day and pumped funds temporarily into the banking system by negotiating several day repurchase agreements. Seasonal Move Seen The action, however, did little to prop up the market, for it was viewed generally as seasonal move and not as signal that the central bank had decided to move one more step toward a more accommodative credit posture. In the tax-exempt market meanwhile, the prospects for local governments in New York State appeared to brighten as the result of Comptroller Arthur Levitt's surprise decision Tuesday to consider using that pension funds to purchase bonds of state agencies. Suffolk County bonds marketed Jan. 13 that attracted investors slowly at first but reported entirely placed at a premium in price yesterday. The 3 1/2 percent Suffolk bonds that mature in 1997

AMETEK investors own a stock that has paid dividends every year since 1942

AMETEK For latest reports, write Ametek, Inc., Room 1205, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007

Profit Scoreboard

(Some of Major Corporations Reporting Yesterday)

Table with columns: CORPORATION, OCT-DEC EARNINGS 1975, PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1974. Includes American Express (+8.7%), Bristol-Myers (+17.6%), Crown Zellerbach (-27.4%), Delta Air Lines (+53.7%), General Electric (+14.6%), Kraftco (+79.8%), Kennecott Copper (-85.0**), Santa Fe Industries (+20.4%), Standard Oil (Indiana) (+6.6%), Texaco (-25.7%).

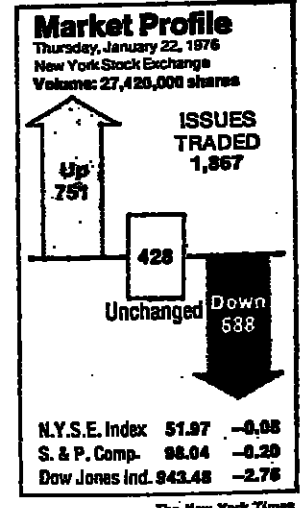
G.E. Earnings Up 14.6%; Kennecott Net Is Off 85% Sales Gain Slightly 1975 Drop Is 89.7% By GENE SMITH Sales and earnings of the General Electric Company reached new highs in the fourth quarter of 1975, Reginald H. Jones, chairman of the company, reported yesterday. Mr. Jones placed fourth-quarter net income at \$220 million, or \$1.20 a share, up 14.6 percent from the previous high of \$192 million, or \$1.05 a share, reported in the 1974 quarter. Sales edged ahead by 0.8 percent to \$3.77 billion from the previous record of \$3.74 billion in the 1974 quarter. Net income for the full year reached only \$880 million, or \$3.17 a share, a decline of 4.6 percent from the record \$908 million, or \$3.34 a share, of 1974. Sales for 1975 equaled the record \$13.4 billion reported in 1974. Mr. Jones said net income in 1975 was the third highest G.E.'s 1973 earnings of \$885.1 million, or \$3.21 a share, were second highest. All figures for 1975 were preliminary and unaudited. News Conference Canceled Traditionally, G.E. releases its earnings statement at a news conference in early January but this was canceled because a planned merger with Utah International Inc. limited news disclosure. Commenting on 1975 results, Mr. Jones said that first-quarter earnings fell 39 percent from the year-earlier quarter and second-quarter earnings trailed the year-earlier level by 13 percent. On the other hand, he noted, third-quarter earnings ran 7 percent higher than the third quarter of 1974. Mr. Jones said the company had been successful in cutting expenses and in efficient use of cash resources. As a result, he said total debt was reduced from \$1.9 billion in 1974 to \$1.4 billion at the end of 1974. Cash and marketable securities, which stood at \$371.8 million at the end of 1974, rose by some \$450 million during the year, he said. Analyzing G.E.'s business, Mr. Jones said that "sales and earnings of the consumer category entered 1975 in a sharp decline touched bottom early in the year and began a recovery that continued through the remainder of the year." He acknowledged that sales to the consumer markets in 1975 were off from 1974, but said there had been a strong rebound in retail sales of major appliances, although television sets "reflected that industry's disappointing sales year."

House Sets Hearing On Irving Loan Role By STEVEN RATTNER The House and Senate Banking Committees both announced yesterday that they would hold hearings in the near future on the involvement of the Irving Trust Company in a bid by the General Cable Corporation to take over Microdot Inc. Irving Trust, the nation's 13th largest bank, has been criticized widely in Congressional circles because at the time it agreed to General Cable for the tender offer, it had a \$2.5 million line of credit open to Microdot. In announcing the hearings, to be held by the House subcommittee on financial institutions supervision, the subcommittee's chairman, representative Fernand J. St. Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, termed the Irving's involvement "business practices bordering on the unethical." A spokesman for the bank

House Sets Hearing On Irving Loan Role Continued on Page 48, Column 2

Coal-Fired Facilities Seen as Alternative Continued on Page 47, Column 1

Consumer Advocates Appear Continued on Page 47, Column 1



Continued on Page 46, Column 4

Continued on Page 47, Column 5

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ly Seeks Outside Help To Bolster Lira in Crisis

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7 The sudden rise of imports has been worrying to Italian officials in recent months, particularly after some technical changes that eased credit restrictions on imports.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7 The closing of Italian foreign exchange markets yesterday because of speculation against the lira took a heavy toll on the British pound.

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S.E.C. SUBPOENAS OFFICIALS OF CITY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2 Salomon Brothers and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. But neither confirmed that they had received subpoenas.

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More State Banks on 'Problem' List

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TEXACO'S PROFITS ARE OFF SHARPLY

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City of Chicago COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS 4.10% General Obligation Tax Anticipation Notes 3.60% and 3.85% Tax Free Yields

\$100,000,000 Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, Arizona Salt River Project Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1976 Series A

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1976

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sections for 'Continued From Page 42' and 'M-O-P'.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Social or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

First for jobs advertisement with text: 'More jobs are advertised in The New York Times than in any other newspaper in the U.S.'

Kraftco Net a Record; Others Report

CLARE M. RECKERT
Kraftco Corporation, the largest processor of food products, yesterday reported record profits that were up 78.8 percent and 47.5 percent for the quarter and ended Dec. 31, respectively.

Improved profit margins increased tonnage, re-increased expense, re-cost efficiencies and price increases were the prime factors for the sharp rise in quarter profits.

James O. Beers, chairman of the company, noted that prices of two major products, cheese and vegetable, again affected results of the quarter. Had domestications been charged at cost of these ingredients, the average profit would have been 45 percent for the year and 25 cents for the fourth quarter.

Company Reports
1975 1974
KRAFTCO CORP.
Qtr. revenues \$1,300,000 \$1,200,000
Net income 1,200,000 1,000,000
Share price 171.00 161.00

1975 1974
NATIONWIDE HOMES INC.
Qtr. sales \$1,200,000 \$1,100,000
Net income 1,100,000 1,000,000
Share price 111.00 101.00

1975 1974
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS
Qtr. revenues \$87,795,000 \$79,966,000
Net income 11,649,000 10,164,000
Share price 24.75 23.75

STOCKS OFF A BIT IN LOWER VOLUME

Continued From Page 41
while not a single stock set a new low.
Envirotech, also responding to sharply higher earnings in its latest quarter, rose 2 1/2 to 26 1/2.

On a less exuberant scale, General Foods added 3/8 to 30 3/4. The company reported a substantial increase two days ago in its latest quarterly earnings.

In the case of Kraftco, management attributed the record results of the latest quarter to improved profit margins, lower interest expense and increased tonnage, among other factors.

Robertshaw Controls, climbing 1 1/2 to 16 1/2, was another beneficiary of higher profits. E-Systems, which develops and turns out electronic products and systems for a variety of customers, climbed 3 1/4 to 29 1/4 after management predicted record sales and earnings for 1975.

Both Florida Steel and Emory Industries showed fractional losses after the companies reported a decline in earnings. Similarly, Amalgamated Sugar eased 1/2 to 38 1/2 after posting sharply lower net income for its latest quarter.

Alcan Aluminum, down 1/2 to 22 1/2, reported an operating loss for its fourth quarter, in contrast to a substantial profit in the year-earlier period.

The strongest gainers on the active list were Polaroid, up 2 1/4 to 35 1/4, and National Semiconductor, up 3 1/4 to 51. National Semi-conductor, traded last year as low as 34 1/4.

Open Interest

Table with columns: Commodity, Open Interest, Change, Settlement Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

ECOL IN DIRECT DEAL TO BUY KUWAIT OIL

Northeast Petroleum Industries Inc. said yesterday that its 50 percent-owned New Orleans refinery subsidiary has signed a contract with Kuwait to buy 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day for five years.

The subsidiary, Ecol Ltd., is believed to be the first domestic company to buy oil directly from the Kuwaiti Government. Ecol declined to disclose the price for the oil.

The ability of the producing governments to sell their crude oil to third parties such as Ecol is believed to be a major key to successful nationalization of the properties once owned by the major international oil companies.

Kuwait in December took over 100 percent of the Kuwait Oil Company, which had been owned by the Gulf Oil Corporation and the British Petroleum Company.

Some analysts believe that the ability of the producing country to make third-party sales is also a major ingredient in holding together the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the future. If the governments have to underprice their oil, they believe OPEC may weaken.

Retail Store Sales Up 13%
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — The Department of Commerce reported today that retail store sales last week totaled an estimated \$11.71 billion, up 13 percent from the year-earlier figure of \$10.37 billion. Department store sales were about \$806 million, up 24 percent from last year's total of \$731 million.

REMEMBER THE NEEDS!

DEERE & COMPANY
\$100,000,000
5 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 2001
Interest payable January 15 and July 15
Price 100%
(Plus accrued interest from January 15, 1976.)
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
The First Boston Corporation, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Salomon Brothers, etc.

Notice to the Holders of New Central & Hudson River Railroad Company
3 1/2% Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1997
Penn Central Transportation Company

Cavenham (USA) Inc.
has acquired more than 80% of the outstanding Common Stock of The Grand Union Company
The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Cavenham Limited, and as financial advisor to and dealer manager for Cavenham (USA) Inc., in connection with the Exchange Offer by Cavenham (USA) Inc. for Grand Union shares.
LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.
January 23, 1976

COLLECT MONTHLY INCOME TAX-FREE

\$65,000,000 Tax-Exempt Fund

The Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Forty-Eighth Monthly Payment Series (A Unit Investment Trust) has just been announced. The MITF pays you interest that is free from Federal income taxes, in the opinion of counsel, and may be exempt from state and local income taxes as well.

Current Return-7.57%

Based on the Public Offering Price of \$1,026.07 January 22, 1976.

Here are some of the other features:

- You receive a monthly check for your interest in the mail. No coupons to clip.
- The trust holds a balanced portfolio of municipal bonds selected by bond specialists. You have strength through diversification even with a modest investment.
- You get a single, registered certificate for all your units. The trustee holds the bonds themselves.
- There's no management fee and no redemption fee. You can sell at any time in the continuing market, when one is maintained, or redeem through the trust for an amount which may be more or less than your original purchase price depending on the value of the bonds in the trust at the time of redemption.

Bonds 100% rated "A" or better

This represents the net annual interest income, after annual expenses, divided by the public offering price. It varies with changes in either amount.

Public Offering Price Per Unit at January 22, 1976:

\$1,026.07 Plus Accrued Interest of \$11.12 for a Total of \$1,037.19.

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned or other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

For more information, mail the coupon today

A prospectus containing more complete information about the Municipal Investment Trust Fund, 48th Monthly Payment Series including all charges and expenses will be sent upon receipt of this coupon. Read it carefully before you invest. Send no money.

M.I.T.F.

PROSPECTUS

Name _____ (Please Print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

MAIL TO: Any of the Sponsors or Additional Underwriters listed below

- Sponsors**
- Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**
Incorporated
P.O. Box 550, Church Street Station
New York 10038
Tel: (212) 766-8782
- Bache & Co.**
Incorporated
100 Gold St., New York 10038
Tel: (212) 951-3664
- Reynolds Securities Inc.**
120 Broadway, New York 10005
Tel: (212) 558-6894
- Additional Underwriters**
- Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.**
787 Fifth Avenue, New York 10022
Tel: (212) 350-0791
- White, Weld & Co.**
Incorporated
One Liberty Plaza
91 Liberty St., New York 10006
Tel: (212) 285-3762

CUT IS EXPECTED IN LENDING RATE

Continued From Page 41

were required to change the benchmark for the narrow money stock, which is known as M-1, to the June and September, 1975, call-report data for domestic nonmember banks, the Fed said. The benchmark adjustment adjust for the broader money supply—M-2—was larger.

Nonmember bank time deposits were reduced by \$500 million in June and by \$1.7 billion more in September. The M-1 seasonal factor revisions were larger than usual in January and June, and the changes in rates of growth by quarter and half-year were minor. On balance, M-1 was lowered in the first half of 1975 and raised in the second half.

With the changes, M-1 showed a 4.4 percent annual growth rate last year under the new benchmarks. Previously, it had risen at a 4.5 percent rate. Over the latest quarter, the new M-1 grew at a 2.7 percent annual rate, well below the rate the central bank has given as its target.

Business loan demand, meanwhile, continued to fall. Nationally in the week ended Jan. 14, such loans dropped to \$119.4 billion from \$119.66 billion, revised, a week earlier. In New York in the week ended Wednesday, they dropped \$294 million, making their cumulative decline over the past three weeks \$1.61 billion.

Against this background, a spokesman for the First National City of St. Louis said the bank had decided to announce its own prime rate reduction ahead of other banks that normally lead such moves.

Citibank's prime rate formula is based on a three-week moving average of commercial paper rates. The New York Fed reported yesterday that the rate on 90-to-119-day commercial paper averaged 5.13 percent in the week ended Wednesday, down from 5.15 percent in the preceding statement week and 5.44 percent in the week ended Jan. 7.

NEWSPRINT PRICE TO BE INCREASED

Continued From Page 41

Companies of London. The price rise by International Paper is its first since January 1975. About 18 percent of the company's \$3 billion sales are accounted for by its newsprint operations. International Paper's ownership of Canadian acreage in both Canada and the United States, with most of it in active production or with harvesting rights in Canada.

A spokesman for the American Newspaper Publishers Association said yesterday that he was not aware of any other newsprint producers who were planning to increase prices. However, when Great Northern Newsco. lifted its prices Dec. 16, industry sources in Montreal predicted that the average price of newsprint in the United States could rise by \$25 a ton in the spring or early summer of 1976.

Prior to the action by the Stamford newsprint producer, some companies instituted price increases raising the cost of 30-pound newsprint generally used by newspapers to \$270 a ton.

The protracted Canadian newsprint industry tie-up recently raised some concern in this country that newsprint might run short. Reports indicated that some smaller newspapers in the Midwest have been experiencing a tightened supply. However, most newspapers in the United States have about 38 days' supply on hand, with about another five-day supply in transit.

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1976

WORLD BANK				U.S. Govt. Other Govt. Foreign				Total All				Current Sales in				
Bonds - Yield 20.00 High Low Last Close				Bonds - Yield 20.00 High Low Last Close				Bonds - Yield 20.00 High Low Last Close				Bonds - Yield 20.00 High Low Last Close				
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	Current Sales in
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	Bonds - Yield 20.00
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	High
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	Low
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	Last
World Bank	100	100	100	U.S. Govt.	100	100	100	Foreign	100	100	100	Total All	100	100	100	Close

Bank Morgan Labouchere N.V.

is the new name of the bank now jointly owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (AMRO) and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Bank Morgan Labouchere continues the business of Labouchere & Co. N.V. and offers a wide range of financial services, including both domestic and international commercial banking, securities transactions, and leasing.

Tesselschadestraat 12, Amsterdam
Telephone 160011; Telex 12220

Side Is I

Role of Nuclear by Environment

Business Brief

Bias to P

Foreign

People and Business:

S. Aide Is Hopeful on Soviet Oil Talks

Charles F. Robinson, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, said yesterday that negotiations to resume talks on an oil agreement with the Soviet Union are expected to resume talks on an oil agreement with the Soviet Union...



Charles F. Robinson

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the British financier, predicted yesterday that the price of oil would decline because Western countries were starting to produce more oil and some Arab countries were running out of money.

Law of Role of Nuclear Power Started by Environmentalists

Dr. Brooks said that "some of the polarization that has taken place in the nuclear debate is unnecessary. There is less disagreement on the technical facts than meets the eye."

Assessed Atom Energy

The committee is to issue a preliminary report by the end of the year to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, the Congress and the public.

Business Briefs

Bahamas Corporate Tax Haven Ending

Under new legislation, all locally registered companies would pay 60 percent or more by Bahamians will be taxed 0 percent.

C. Lays Pricing Bias to Frito-Lay

The F.T.C. said it lodged the complaint because it is a cease-and-desist order to prohibit the alleged practice. The company, a wholly owned division of PepsiCo, has its headquarters in Dallas and has 49 plants in Texas.

Business Records

Table with columns for various business records including SOUTHERN DISTRICT, MERCADO, and HARVEY ARMAN.

price of oil would decline because Western countries were starting to produce more oil and some Arab countries were running out of money.

In a speech at an energy seminar in Halifax, Nova Scotia, sponsored by Canada's Atlantic Provinces, the financier noted "that there is a marked drop in oil demand now that North Sea oil wells are producing and greater conservation efforts are being made in some Western countries such as Britain."

PRICES OF BONDS SLIGHTLY LOWER

for example, have moved up to 103 percent of face value or a little higher from their original price of 101.

New Bond Issues

Table listing various bond issues with columns for Original Price, Asked Price, and Yield.

Chicago raised \$134,225,000

Chicago raised \$134,225,000 by selling tax anticipation notes at an interest cost of 3.98 percent. The notes were awarded to a group headed by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

City Barred From Market

With New York City barred from the tax-exempt note market for a year and with Federally-backed tax-exempt notes yielding less than the Chicago notes, the new securities sold quickly and rose in price.

Foreign Exchange

Table showing foreign exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and West Germany.

BACHE TO RESCIND TRADES IN GEICO

5% asked. Geico's 1975-76 high was 28 1/4 and its all-time high was 6 1/4, set several years ago.

Mr. Burton, in a talk to 450 members of the Financial Executives Institute at the New York Hilton Hotel, said the committee would study, among other things, the present "channels of communications" used by business and "how investors get the information they use to make investment decisions."

Cash Prices

Table listing cash prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Job Changes: Rbett Austell

Rbett Austell, a vice president of Time Inc., was named president and chief executive officer of the American Heritage Publishing Company, effective March 15.

Conferees Agree on Aid for Railways

Conferees agreed on aid for railways, including \$1.6 billion in grants that presumably would go to Amtrak to practically rebuild the Washington-to-Boston railway line for high-speed passenger service.

Federal Reserve Statement

Table showing Federal Reserve Statement data including Total reserves held, Excess reserves, and Government securities held.

NATIONAL DETROIT CORPORATION

Parent Company of NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—December 31, 1975

Table showing Assets (Cash and Due from Banks, Money Market Investments, etc.) and Liabilities (Commercial, Real Estate Mortgage, etc.).

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Table showing Deposits (Demand, Certified and Other Official Checks, etc.), Other Liabilities, and Shareholders' Equity.

Assets carried at approximately \$488,000,000 (including U.S. Treasury Securities carried at \$173,000,000) were pledged at December 31, 1975, to secure public deposits (including deposits of \$115,342,951 of the Treasurer, State of Michigan) and for other purposes required by law.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- List of Board of Directors members including A. H. Aymond, Henry T. Bodman, Harry B. Cunningham, etc.

ADVISORY MEMBERS

- List of Advisory Members including Ivor Bryn, William M. Day, Ralph T. McElvenny, etc.

PRICES ARE MIXED ON AMEX AND O-T-C

Profit Taking Felt—Volume on Both Markets Falls

Profit taking weakened many issues yesterday as prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market finished mixed.

The Amex market-value index eased 0.04 to 82.89 while advances led declines 373 to 307.

The price of an average share for the second consecutive session, remained unchanged. Volume fell to 3.03 million shares from 3.13 million shares on Wednesday.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.04 to 89.95 while the composite index lost 0.33 to 84.02.

Trading in options on the Amex dropped to 33,907 contracts from 46,892 the day before.

Open interest totaled 373,638 unexpired or unexercised contracts.

On the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, 8,058 contracts changed hands against 123,061 on Wednesday.

Open interest totaled 865,848 contracts.

Rail Freight Traffic Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Association of American Railroads reported today that freight traffic on United States railroads during the latest week totaled an estimated 14.5 billion ton-miles, 0.7 percent above the corresponding week a year ago.

Carloadings in the same period totaled 432,991, 0.6 percent below last year.

The American Trucking Associations Inc. reported intercity truck tonnage was 7.1 percent above last year.

Morgan Buys Interest in Dutch Bank

The Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York announced yesterday that it had purchased a 50 percent interest in Labouchère & Company N.V., an Amsterdam bank, from the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. for an undisclosed sum.

The bank has been renamed Bank Morgan Labouchère N.V., and Morgan Guaranty will be responsible for its management.

Labouchère & Company was founded in 1917, and by the end of 1975 reported total assets of \$1.1 billion.

KENNECOTT NET DECLINES BY 85%

Continued From Page 41

Have to divest itself of Peabody in the near future under an order of the Federal Trade Commission.

Kennecott's net income for the 1975 quarter included \$12.3 million equity in Peabody's net income and a loss of \$2.4 million in 1974's final quarter.

Without the equity in Peabody, Kennecott would have shown a loss of \$2.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1975 against income of \$24.7 million a year earlier.

The Kennecott equity in Peabody's net income amounted to \$40.8 million for the full year of 1975 and to \$3.9 million in 1974.

Without the equity in Peabody, Kennecott would have had a loss of \$19.1 million in 1975 against income of \$184.7 million in 1974.

Separate financial statements for Peabody will be presented in Kennecott's 1975 annual report. Certain tax benefits generated but not usable by Peabody in both years are reflected in Kennecott's consolidated income statement.

sets of about \$110 million. Bank Morgan Labouchère will have capital and reserves totaling \$14.9 million and authorized capital of \$37.4 million.

The new venture has been approved by the Netherlands Central Bank and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

North American Philips Plans Merger With Airpax

The North American Philips Corporation said yesterday that it had entered into a preliminary agreement with Airpax Electronics Inc., of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to merge Airpax into a wholly owned subsidiary of North American Philips.

Terms of the agreement provide for an exchange of one share of North American Philips common stock for each two and one quarter shares of Airpax common, of which 748,000 shares are outstanding.

The value of North American Philips stock to be exchanged would come to about \$8 million.

Airpax produces electronic industrial controls and electronic components. It reported a net profit of about \$1 million in 1974 on sales of \$19.13 million.

NCR Votes Acquisition of Data Pathing Inc.

Directors of the NCR Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, approved yesterday the acquisition of Data Pathing Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif., for 1,350,000 shares of NCR stock valued at about \$40 million.

An additional 180,000 shares of NCR common stock will be reserved for exercise of currently outstanding options and warrants for Data Pathing common stock, according to the agreement. The transaction is subject to approval by holders of Data Pathing. All details are expected to be resolved on or before May 31.

Data Pathing produces automated data collection systems. In the year ended June 30, 1975, the company earned \$2.5 million after tax credits for a loss carry forward from previous years on sales of \$18.3 million.

EXCHANGE CENSURES EX-AIDE OF MERRILL

A former sales manager of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the brokerage house, has been censured on charges of attempting to spread rumors of possible financial difficulties at another brokerage firm, the New York Stock Exchange said yesterday.

The exchange said James S. Weaver Jr., now in personnel at Merrill was censured on charges that he tried to retain accounts after a salesman joined the other firm.

The exchange also announced penalties against former employees of A. T. Brod & Company, a broker, related to charges its capital fell below the required \$100,000. John C. Weiner Jr. and Henry H. Houseman Jr., partners, were fined \$2,500. Albert T. Brod, a partner, was fined \$5,000 and severely restricted in operations. He consented to a series of "permanent" restrictions, including conducting business solely from a main office and must introduce all of his accounts to another broker to handle the paper work.

IRVING HEARING IS SET BY HOUSE

Continued From Page 41

said yesterday. "We would cooperate with any investigation said yesterday. "We would cooperate with any investigation subject only to constraints, which may be imposed on us as the result of the pending litigation with Microdot."

Also in Washington, a spokesman for Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the banking committee, said that the Wisconsin Democrat was "very concerned" about the Irving Trust involvement and would hold hearings as soon as they could be scheduled.

At Microdot, Allan F. Howell, assistant to the president, said: "We're just glad to see the committee take this action to try to get to the bottom of this obvious breach of ethics and morality."

In his announcement, Mr. St. Germain said that he would ask the General Accounting Office, the Investigator of Public Accounts, to assist in obtaining pertinent documentation. He also noted that Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had offered at hearings on Wednesday to cooperate. Dr. Burns has promised to investigate and report back to the House committee.

In the announcement, Mr. St. Germain said that he would ask the General Accounting Office, the Investigator of Public Accounts, to assist in obtaining pertinent documentation. He also noted that Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had offered at hearings on Wednesday to cooperate. Dr. Burns has promised to investigate and report back to the House committee.

Strength in the large housing industry both assists and reflects a national economic recovery, Democratic spokesman Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Representative Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin were present to urge that the Ford Administration take still further steps to stimulate the pick-up already begun. They were cheered.

The Administration's concern, voiced by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Carla Hills, is to stimulate recovery but at a "prudent" rate. Recently \$3 billion was released to make possible a 7 1/2 percent mortgage rate for Federal Housing Administration-backed multifamily housing, the weakest authorized by Congress.

The national production figures provide a picture of the effect of inflation and recession on the housing industry. Single-family-home starts dropped from 1.3 million in 1972 to 886,000 in 1974 and came back to 980,000 last year.

In the last six months, builders said, single-family starts have done reasonably well nationally. These units are the backbone of the shelter industry, and they proved the most capable of weathering the economic storms.

The heaviest blow fell on the multifamily sector, down

About Real Estate

Housing in an Uneven Recovery

By ALAN S. OSER

DALLAS — Builders from all over the country were here this week, hearing a fundamentally optimistic account of the prospects for housing production in the next two years.

But it is a restrained optimism. Neither builders nor housing experts expect the housing recovery, already under way, to extend to all types of housing construction of all regions of the country.

New York City itself is seen as something different, even from other cities. New York City builders, by their almost total absence from the Dallas event, evidently share the view.

The event was the 32d annual convention of the National Association of Home Builders. It is a large organization drawn primarily from smaller or medium-sized builders. Most of the concentrate on single-family homes or, perhaps nowadays, such multi-family developments as garden apartments or townhouse communities. For high-rise builders, it is not an organizational haven.

From 1.05 million starts in 1972 to 445,000 in 1974 and a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 224,000 units in the second quarter of 1975. An estimated one-third of these are condominiums, which include many units in the second-home market.

For the multifamily sector, "no one is optimistic," remarked one housing forecaster, Albert G. Matamoros of the Armstrong-Cook Company. Yet all foresee some comeback, perhaps to 300,000 starts in 1977, as another forecaster, William R. Smolin of New Orleans, suggested.

It is in the multifamily area, so significant for the cities and metropolitan areas generally, that some of the largest housing policy issues center. Multifamily housing puts large quantities of capital at risk for relatively long periods before rental or sales returns are realized.

The forecaster suggested that the suburban garden-apartment projects or townhouse projects will be the primary recipients of that capital as it begins to flow with governmental stimulus.

The homebuilders' economic forecaster, Michael S. Smithurst, observed that the multifamily sector is burdened by high financing charges — when financing is available at all — by environmental and no-growth advocates and by lagging rent increases.

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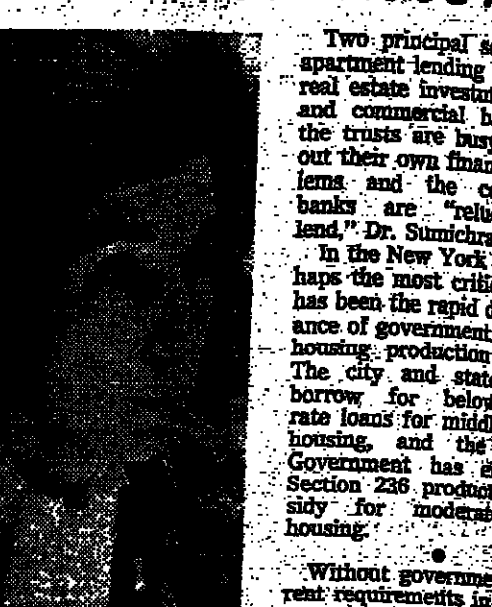
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Carla Hills

Two principal sources of real estate investment and commercial banks are "reliant" in the New York City area, the most critical has been the rapid pace of government housing production. The city and state borrow for below-rate loans for middle-income housing, and the Government has Section 236 production subsidy for moderate housing.

Without government requirements in housing is essential to meet the needs of about 350,000 people under the Federal program, is a nearly expensive to meet, and few beneficiaries.

He called this good news with the last two years' production in the country's longest position, on a national basis include many units in the easing.

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Advertisement for Paramus Real Estate featuring a house and contact information: 3500 Sq. Ft., Excellent location, Call: 201-345-8111

Advertisement for Heritage Village featuring a house and contact information: The most successful condominium in the northeast for adults over 50 and children over 18 is nearing completion. Call: (203) 264-4545

Advertisement for Lyon Farm featuring a house and contact information: Beautiful Country Houses — in Greenwich. Call: (203) 531-5090

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Thursday, January 22, 1976

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Chg. for MIDWEST and PACIFIC regions.

Table with columns: Sales, Stocks, High, Low, Close, Chg. for PACIFIC region.

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I hear that TIME now has a Spot Market program with a very attractive price.

What a capital offering.



Advertising:

Wrangler Plans a Big Campaign

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

"It is genuinely a miracle," said David R. Altman, the nattily dressed chairman of Altman, Stoller, Weiss, as his doorknob-size cuff links glittered.

"This is the greatest breakthrough since permanent press," he added. "After all, what does America want but ease of care and good looks?"

What the astute chairman was carrying about was Sanfor-Set, a new process developed by Cluett, Peabody & Company that his client, Blue Bell Inc., temporarily has an exclusive use of in the denim area.

It will be used by the Wrangler division for No-Fault jackets and jeans, which will be introduced this spring with what the client and the agency believe to be the largest advertising effort ever in behalf of a single apparel product.

They will spend \$2.1 million in network television during the eight weeks beginning March 15 as well as an additional \$500,000 in 46 spot radio markets during an 11-week flight.

The 147 30-second TV spots will run in all time periods but will be heaviest during prime time. The radio spots, aimed at the 12-to-24 age group, will run on contemporary music stations.

"Like package goods advertising," said Mr. Altman, speaking of No-Fault jeans, "we have a product benefit and that's rare in fashion."

He had already explained the situation. Jeans that are made with synthetics, he said, come out of a dryer in a fine non-wrinkled state, but they never fade properly or get that nice cotton feeling that cotton jeans do.

Sanfor-Set has allowed Altman, Stoller to create advertising that promises no puckering, no wrinkles and no shrinking and a garment that "fades beautifully."

The agency came up with four creative treatments and made rough commercials. It discarded two and sent the other two to be tested against the public. The winner will be an animation, which, in the words of Freda Wein, the account executive, will show a family of four in presentation of the benefits.

The jingles from the sound tracks of two of the other commercials will be used for the radio spots. Waste not, want not.

Meanwhile, Wrangler will be continuing its print schedule, running ads February through April in Playboy, Sports Illustrated, The New York Times Magazine and Mademoiselle. Only in the last two magazines will the advertising be for No-Fault.

Seven or eight trade publications will carry No-Fault



Illustration from new Wrangler television commercial

advertising between January and March.

Early during the interview at his agency, Mr. Altman had strongly emphasized that "most apparel advertising is a waste of money because advertisers depend on the photographs to stimulate an interest in the company and the merchandise featured. It's impossible for people to remember photography. Photos are like snowflakes, they drop and are forgotten."

Wrangler, a client for 15 years, has not been guilty of this error, he noted, saying that it is not content to identify its name along but also get across an attitude about that name.

The line that sums it up is "Wrangler thinks Americans should get what they pay for."

"When you see the name Wrangler, you know you're going to get your money's worth," he said, taking time out to salute the vision of Norbert A. Considine, Blue Bell's vice president for advertising.

They don't call him smart David Altman for nothing.

Van Heusen Shifts Agencies

After a 23-year relationship the Van Heusen Company is parting from Grey Advertising to try its luck with Scali, McCabe, Sloves. The account bills about \$1 million.

Van Heusen, a major manufacturer of men's shirts and sportswear, is a subsidiary of the Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation.

It says it made the switch of agencies after "a careful study of many agencies."

Campbell-Ewald Picks Chief

Richard D. O'Connor has been named president of Campbell-Ewald, Detroit, replacing Hugh Redhead, who

was killed in an airplane crash in September.

Mr. O'Connor was already executive vice president and chief operating officer of the agency, which he first joined as a trainee in 1956. He moved up on the Chevrolet account, which is Campbell-Ewald's major piece of business, until he ran it. Mr. O'Connor is 44 years old.

Campbell-Ewald is a subsidiary of the Interpublic Group of Companies.

Phoenix Mutual Campaign

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance, with the help of Warwick, Welsh & Miller, will start competitive advertising campaign early next month using newspapers and radio.

The first print ad scheduled for The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal will picture a family of four (and their dog all blindfolded with the headline "The life insurance policy other insurance companies may not want you to see.")

They are, of course, promoting what they claim to be the low cost of their policies. The tagline in all advertising is, "Maybe they should cost as little as we do."

The agency has also prepared three 60-second radio spots that will run in New York and five other cities—Philadelphia, Providence, Phoenix, Denver and Seattle.

Marvin Loses Kracauer

Kracauer & Marvin, which lost its Kracauer (Hans) last month, is changing its name to conform to that loss. Henceforth it will be known as Ron Marvin Inc.

Mr. Marvin says that he has retained all of the agency's accounts, which include the Benihana of Tokyo restaurants, American Kitchen Foods, Mountain Valley Water and Skyway Luggage.

Fancy treads.

7.5 million households bought 4 or more new radial tires in the past year. Median income: \$18,180.

News magazines reach 2.8 million of them each week—more than the average of 20 top-rated TV shows.

U.S. News alone delivers 37% of the news magazine market for only 23% of the total cost.

Source: 1975 Study of American Markets.

The more you know about your market, the better we look.



UNITED REPUBLIC OF THE CAMEROONS

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD OF THE CAMEROONS

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

CONSTRUCTION OF SONG-LOULOU HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

The National Electricity Board of the Cameroons (SONEL) will shortly be soliciting bids for civil engineering work, supply and installation of equipment for the SONG-LOULOU hydroelectric power plant together with the construction of H.T. transmission lines and switchyards connected with this project. Studies and management of work involved will be undertaken by ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE - DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES ET DE LA COOPERATION (E.D.F. - DAFECO).

The site to be developed is situated on the River Sangha, approximately 80 kms east of Douala. Work will include a dam closing the valley over a total length of one kilometre, with a maximum height of 30 m. and with rockfill and earth dikes, a spillway with 7 fixed roller gates of 14 m. x 17 m. and an intake structure with 3 fixed roller gates of 6.40 m. x 9.10 m. 3 penstocks 6.40 m. diameter and 51 m. long, a powerhouse to accommodate three 49.5 MW Francis turbines installed under a 35.5 m. net head driving 60 MVA generators, a 1065 m. long tail-race.

This work constitutes the first part of a plant made up of 8 groups. The first group should be operational by August 1, 1970. The associated power transmission system is to comprise 270 kms of 225 kV transmission lines, together with the following switchyards:

- One 10/225 kV elevator yard at SONG-LOULOU
One 225/90 kV interconnection yard at EDRA
One 90/15 kV switchyard at DOUALA.

DIVISION OF LOTS

Table with columns for Lot No., Description, and Tender Dates. Includes lots A-1 through B-3.

FINANCING

Financing will be undertaken by international financial establishments.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

Contractors wishing to apply for one or several lots must submit their applications in two copies, with usual references for preselection, such as experience in similar work, organization and details of the financial structure and resources of their firms, as soon as possible, and not later than February 18, 1976.

One copy should be sent to SONEL - Boite postale 4 077 DOUALA - United Republic of the Cameroons. The second copy should be sent to E.D.F.-DAFECO - 68 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore - 75006 PARIS - FRANCE.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY



SONACOME

INTERNATIONAL TENDER No.VP/75/001

SONACOME, THE NATIONAL CORPORATION OF MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION hereby solicits international bids for the supply of 15,000 (fifteen thousand) automobiles.

Specifications may be obtained from SONACOME - IMPORT DEPARTMENT - 5 Avenue de l'A.L.N. EL HARRACH - ALGER - B.P. 79 - at a price of 100 AD. (one hundred Algerian dinars).

Bids must be sent by registered letter, and shall read as follows: "INTERNATIONAL TENDER No. VP/75/001 - DO NOT OPEN - SONACOME - IMPORT DEPARTMENT. For eligibility, bids must be postmarked prior to January 30, 1976.

Bidders are bound by their offers for 6 (six) months, beginning from the closing date of this tender.

GRAND OPENING THAKRAL BROS., INC.

- OPERATING IN:
A... Textiles & Piece Goods
B... Electronics
C... Real Estate
D... General Tradings.

IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS • WHOLESALEERS • STOCKIST
235 5th Ave. at 1 East 27 St. (Street Level) New York, N.Y. 10016
212-678-2085 DR. 2086

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 1975

Table with columns for ASSETS and CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES. Includes items like First Mortgage Loans, Other Loans, Real Estate Owned, etc.

FOURTH FEDERAL SAVINGS

1856 First Avenue New York, N.Y. 10021
Branch Office: 2158 Central Park Ave., N.Y. 10718
830 East 157 St., Bronx, N.Y. 10458

SHORT INTEREST RISES TO RECORD

Gain for Month Puts Total at 27.14 Million Shares

The New York Stock Exchange announced that the short interest position in its listed shares totaled 27,142,200 shares as of Jan. 15, up 1,551,000 shares for the month. The total is a record high for the short interest.

A short interest position arises when a person sells short by borrowing stock through his broker and selling it. He hopes that stock prices will drop and that he can buy back the shares at a lower price than he sold them before replacing the borrowed shares.

Since shorts eventually have to settle their positions, they must buy and this buying can sometimes have an important impact on the market.

The price increase in recent days of many stocks might reflect some short covering.

Short positions can also arise from arbitrage operations involving dealers and brokers.

Important changes in short interest positions in New York Stock Exchange shares are listed below.

Table listing various companies and their short interest positions, including Alcoa Standard Corp, Allied Stores, American International, etc.

Dividends

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Table listing companies and their dividend amounts, including Amstar, Amstar Fibers, Amstar Paper, etc.

Table listing companies and their dividend amounts, including Amstar Paper, Amstar Fibers, Amstar Textiles, etc.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'Real Estate', 'Outlets', 'Work Wanted', 'Nurses', 'Exporters', 'Real Estate Marketplace', and 'New York Times'.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Complete Price Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table containing stock price summaries for various companies, organized by sector and alphabetically. Includes columns for stock name, price, and volume.

American Exchange Options

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1970

Table of American Exchange Options with columns for option type, price, and volume.

Chicago Board Options Exchange

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1970

Table of Chicago Board Options Exchange with columns for option type, price, and volume.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual dividends based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are shown in parentheses. Dividends are shown for the year to date.

Yesterday

السوق المالية

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Table of over-the-counter quotations for various stocks, including columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

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BANKS AND S&L's

Table of banks and S&L's with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

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INSURANCE

Table of insurance companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of authority bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

United States Government and Agency Bonds

Table of United States Government and Agency Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual funds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of supplementary over-the-counter quotations with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

OTHER BONDS

Table of other bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

INSURANCE

Table of insurance companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

FOREIGN

Table of foreign securities with columns for Bid, Ask, and Change.

Vertical text on the far left edge, possibly a page number or date.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'PORT WASHINGTON SANDS POINT' and 'EV HEHN INTRODUCES THREE MORE LISTINGS'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'SMITH Brackett' and '516 883-2324'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'ROCKVILLE CENTRE' and 'OLD CANTERBURY TUDOR'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'WESTBURY' and 'SALISBURY SPIT'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'BIXLER' and 'GALLERY OF HOMES'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'FRENCH FARMYARD' and '3 ACRE LAKE'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'TOWERING PINE' and 'GINNEL'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'YATES' and 'GAINS MEYER SWEENEY'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'COACH' and '\$80,000-STONE FRONT'.

Vertical text on the left side, including 'MULDOON' and '\$55,000-\$5,000 DOWN'.

EV HEHN INTRODUCES THREE MORE LISTINGS
CUSTOM COLONIAL
A large family with third century and...

SMITH Brackett
516 883-2324 Niles 944-8302
360 West Washington Blvd.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
OLD CANTERBURY TUDOR
Newly built 4 BR/3 1/2 bath, 2nd floor...

WESTBURY
SALISBURY SPIT
Truly magnificent! Wait to see East Meade...

BIXLER
GALLERY OF HOMES
FRENCH FARMYARD
Pleasant combined with superb landscaping...

TOWERING PINE
GINNEL
RIVERVIEW RANCH
BRAND NEW! 4 BR/3 1/2 bath, 2nd floor...

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YATES
GAINS MEYER SWEENEY
\$275,000. Young Ranch on lush, tree...

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
OLD CANTERBURY TUDOR
Newly built 4 BR/3 1/2 bath, 2nd floor...

WESTBURY
SALISBURY SPIT
Truly magnificent! Wait to see East Meade...

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GALLERY OF HOMES
FRENCH FARMYARD
Pleasant combined with superb landscaping...

TOWERING PINE
GINNEL
RIVERVIEW RANCH
BRAND NEW! 4 BR/3 1/2 bath, 2nd floor...

YATES
GAINS MEYER SWEENEY
\$275,000. Young Ranch on lush, tree...

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
OLD CANTERBURY TUDOR
Newly built 4 BR/3 1/2 bath, 2nd floor...

WESTBURY
SALISBURY SPIT
Truly magnificent! Wait to see East Meade...

BIXLER
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Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.

Vertical text on the far left edge, including 'WEST' and 'INTERODE'.

Advertisement for 'BEFORE YOU MOVE' featuring 'Confidential Towers' at 301 E. 79 St. Includes details about 1 and 2 bedroom suites and contact information for J.L. Sopher & Co., Inc.

Advertisement for 'YORKVILLE TOWERS' at 90th St. corner Third Ave. Features 'IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY' and 'One Bedroom With Separate Dining Room'. Contact: J.L. Sopher & Co., Inc.

Advertisement for 'MILL ROCK PLAZA' at 345 East 93 St. Features 'BEST VALUE ON EAST SIDE' and 'Oversize 1 Bedrms'. Contact: J.L. Sopher & Co., Inc.

Advertisement for 'Cooperative Apartments Condominiums' at 140 FIFTH AVENUE. Features 'Specialists in Co-ops' and 'Today's Best Values'. Contact: J.L. Sopher & Co., Inc.

Advertisement for 'Scarborough Manor On-The-Hudson' at 1150 PARK. Features 'The Ultimate In Luxury Living' and '1, 2 & 3 Bedrms. From \$38,000'.

Advertisement for 'THE EXCELSIOR' at 303 East 57th St. Features '47 Stories' and 'All-Minimum Selection of Apartments'.

Advertisement for '60 EAST END AVE' at 80th East. Features 'AT EAST 82nd ST. AN OPERATING CO-OP IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY'.

Advertisement for 'Home buyers have MORE HOUSES to choose from in THE NEW YORK TIMES'.

Advertisement for 'CONCORD VILLAGE' at 215 Adams Street. Features '4 1/2 ROOM APTS' and '1 & 2 BATHS'.

Advertisement for 'Flex 4BR \$825' at 254 East 68 St. Features 'Luxury 4 BR, 2 1/2 Bath, River View'.

Vertical text on the far right edge, including 'WEST' and 'INTERODE'.

Owner of Shelton Plant Quitted in Arson Case

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS
Special to The New York Times

D. Jan. 22—Charles A. "Possibly" risk to the community. Also on Monday, the jury found Dennis Tiche, president of a small chemical company, guilty of supplying the explosives that were used to level the two-block-long factory.

On Jan. 14, on its first day of deliberation, the jury acquitted Donald Connors, a truck driver for m. Butler, Pa., who had been accused of delivering the explosives. He admitted driving the truck, but insisted that he had not known what was sealed inside and was not aware of any plot.

Charges Listed
Mr. Moeller, whose acquittal came at the end of the jury's sixth day of deliberation, said that since the trial began on Sept. 26 he had trusted he would be found innocent.

Five defendants remain to be dealt with by the jury: Michael J. Tiche of Boyers, Dennis Tiche's cousin; Peter Bettes and Ronald D. Bettes, from Butler, Pa.; Anthony A. Just of Greensburg, Pa.; and Albert R. Coffey of Cleveland and Akron.

All but Ronald Bettes are charged with traveling between states to commit arson, conspiring to do the same, possessing an unregistered explosive and shipping an explosive



Charles D. Moeller outside New Haven courthouse.

across state lines for arson. Mr. Bettes faces only the first three counts.

The maximum penalty for all four counts totals 30 years in prison and \$40,000 in fines.

Records of telephone calls made by Mr. Butler to Mr. Moeller's farm in Cridersville, Ohio, the night of the fire and a \$35,000 payment for Mr. Moeller and his company to the minister were used against the company president. He denied receiving the calls and said the payment was for money-saving suggestions the minister had made to him.

Mr. Moeller also disputed the Government's contention that the plant was losing money, and said it was just beginning to turn a profit when it was destroyed.

LILCO IS ACCUSED OF HIDING FACTS

State Board Says Company
Obstructs Its Inquiry

By WILL LISSNER

The State Consumer Protection Board charged the Long Island Lighting Company yesterday with deliberately frustrating the board's inquiry into its productivity, efficiency and economy.

In a formal petition to the Public Service Commission, the board's executive director and chairman, Rosemary S. Pooler, contended that "we are being confronted with a set of contrived interruptions and delaying tactics."

Mrs. Pooler presented to the commission a report by a board expert witness, a Rhode Island University economist, Prof. Richard Hellman. He said a lawyer employed by the electric utility had directed the responsible official of the company not to reply to questions about the statistical methodology used in a 23-company efficiency study.

The company has been directed by the commission to cooperate with investigating parties in its case for a \$80 million rate increase in order to expedite it.

Shipping/Mails

Incoming

TOMORROW, JAN. 24
OCEANIC Home, Left 50 North, Jan. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St.

Outgoing

SAILING TODAY

CONCORDIA LAGO (Bosco-Gentile), Lac. Panama Feb. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

South America, West Indies, Etc.
ATLANTIC PEARL (Atlantic), Lac. Panama Feb. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

Ciudad de Bogota (Cruce-Colombiana), Lac. Panama Feb. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

MORNINGSTAR (Morning Star), Lac. Panama Feb. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

TAMPA (Tampa), Lac. Panama Feb. 23, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

SAILING TOMORROW

ELBE EXPRESS (Hanse-Lover), Hamburg Feb. 24, 10:30 A.M. at W. 53rd St., N. J.

OCEANIC (Home), West Indies, Cville; sails 4 P.M. from W. 53rd St.

Socialist-Bibliophile Discovers Yale

Continued From Page 33

and caution personified. A stocky man of 51, with graying hair and a full, clean-shaven face, he wore a gray flannel suit, that international symbol of respectability, instead of the combat fatigues and beard that have become de rigueur for leaders of the militant Left.

After the discussion, Bill Burgess of Hillsville, L. I., a graduate student in political science, said ironically, "Sometimes I'd like to hear what he really thinks. While he was talking, I was asking myself, 'Why is he out of the country? Maybe he's not so important.'"

Many of the questions dealt with United States and Central Intelligence Agency support for the present Portuguese regime. Professor Westfield said he thought these were a result of the "Chile syndrome" among students.

Mr. Soares said he had been impressed by the knowledge of Portuguese affairs shown by the students.

"I must confess that I did not expect to find them so well informed about what even I often find a very confusing situation," he said.

Told of Mr. Burgess's observation, he laughed and said the situation in his country had been markedly stabilized since the failure of the coup attempted by the

far-left parties last November.

In the elections scheduled for this April, he said, he expects his party to get at least 40 percent of the vote, making it almost certain that he will be named Prime Minister.

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"If the coup had succeeded, I would have been dead or in jail or back in exile," he said, "so I'm glad that it didn't."

For the most part, Mr. Soares' replies to students' questions, which he asked to have off the record, comprised a pledge of a measured and nonviolent advance toward a democratic socialist society based on Western European rather

than Soviet or Chinese influences.

Today, while Mr. Soares met with other discussion groups, his wife, the former Maria Barrosa, former member of the Portuguese National Theater, gave a reading of contemporary poets of her country to a group of 50 Portuguese-language students.

Her career had been blighted during Portugal's long period of repressive right-wing government by her husband's and her own political opposition.

"I loved the theater but I never had any doubt which was more important," she said.

Mr. Soares will visit Boston on Saturday, where he will speak to members of the state's large Portuguese-American community. Next week he will confer in Washington with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

7 HIGH REDS SEIZED, FILIPINO REPORT

Special to The New York Times

MANILA, Jan. 22—The Philippine Defense Department today announced the capture of seven high-ranking Communist guerrillas, including two party secretaries.

It said the seven had disclosed under questioning that the Philippine Communist Party was actively recruiting mass support.

The announcement also said the party held its annual meeting last month in the Tarlac

Mountains, north of Manila, and discussed how to augment its finances and support from peasants as well as urban groups.

It was the first news of Communist Party activity since President Ferdinand E. Marcos began his policy of closing to China, one he hoped would discourage the Philippine Communist movement.

An outgrowth of a Communist-led rebellion here in the 1950's, the party and its military unit, called the New People's Army, were active from 1969 to 1972 but went deep underground at the onset of martial law in September, 1972.

VOIDS A LAW ON NURSING HOMES

Impairment of
of Structures

Jan. 22 (AP)—An court today struck down a law that gives the Health Dept. authority to regulate the nursing home industry.

The ruling by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court will not deprive the department of all its powers to regulate nursing homes, but it will void a portion of the department's authority to regulate the structure of nursing homes.

The court said that the law, which has been in effect since 1962, gave the Health Dept. the power to require nursing homes to meet certain structural standards.

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WEATHER REPORTS AND FORECAST

Summary

Clear skies are forecast for most of the Northeast today; cloudy skies, probably accompanied by snow flurries, are expected in extreme northern and western New England. Snow will occur from the northern half of the Appalachians through the upper Ohio Valley into the upper lake region and eastern North Dakota. It will be cold or very cold from the Eastern Seaboard across the Appalachians to the Ohio Valley and lake region; except for cold weather in western Colorado and the Pacific Northwest, seasonably mild temperatures will prevail from the Mississippi Valley into the Far West. Snow will be scattered across Montana and the northern Rockies with rain over southern Idaho, the Pacific Northwest and northern California. Mostly sunny weather is expected elsewhere.

Clear skies, bitter cold and strong gusting winds dominated metropolitan New York and the Middle Atlantic States yesterday. Bitter cold and snow occurred from the northern half of New England into the lower lake region; near blizzard conditions were reported in western New York. Snow also developed from the central Appalachians into southern Michigan.

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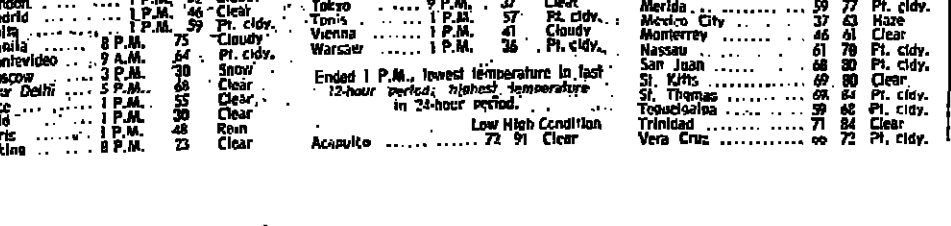
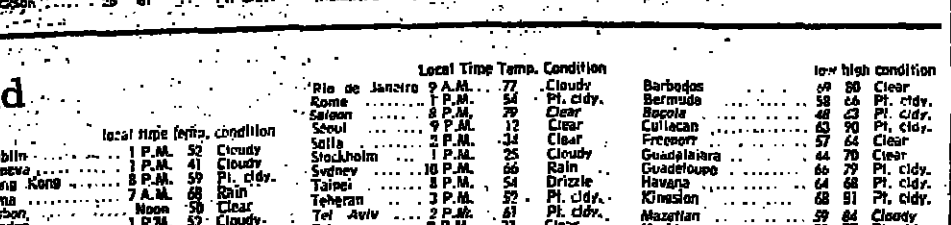
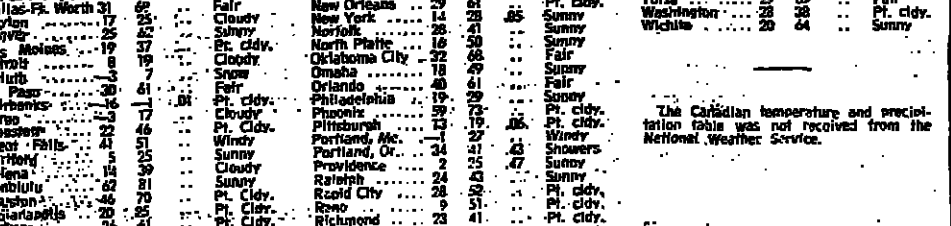
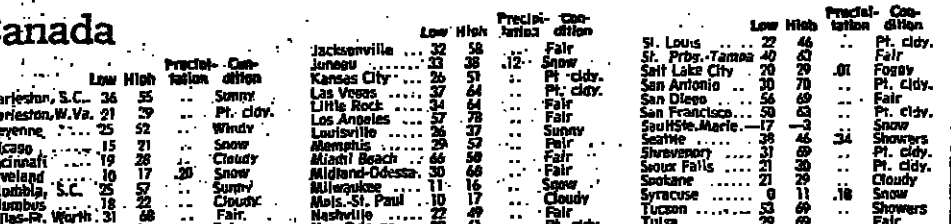
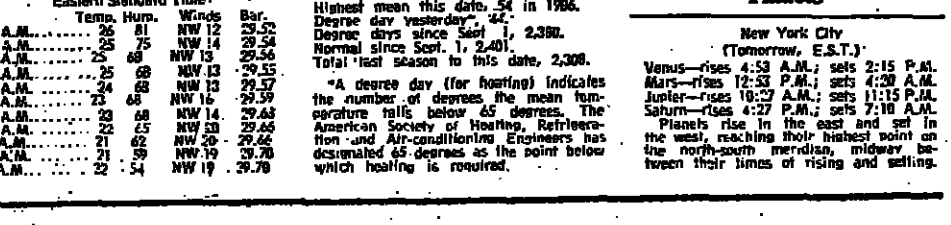
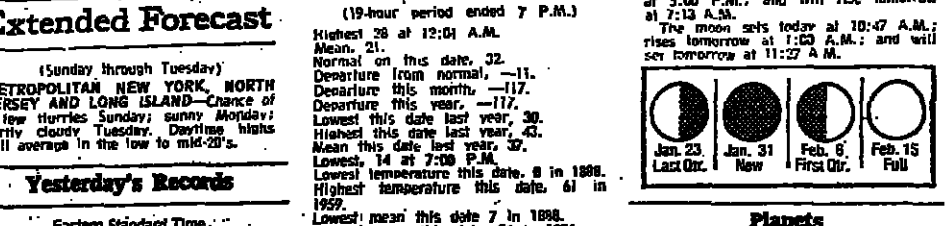
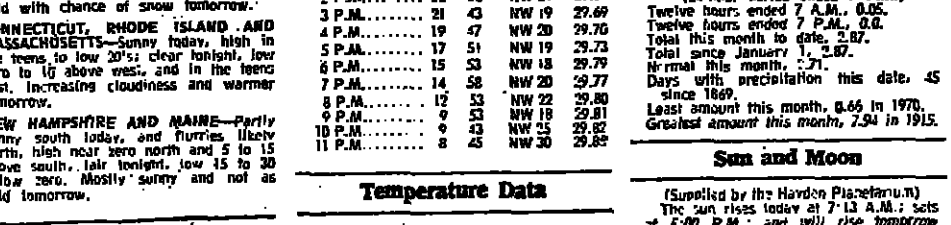
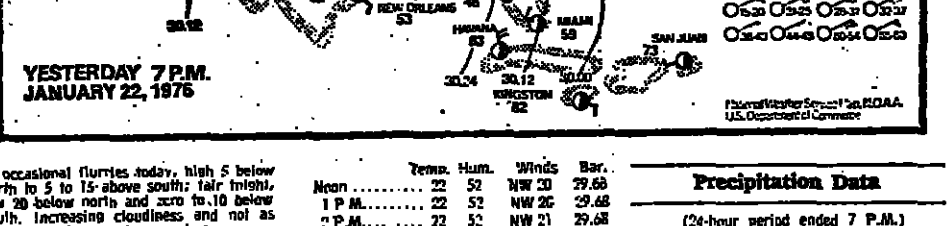
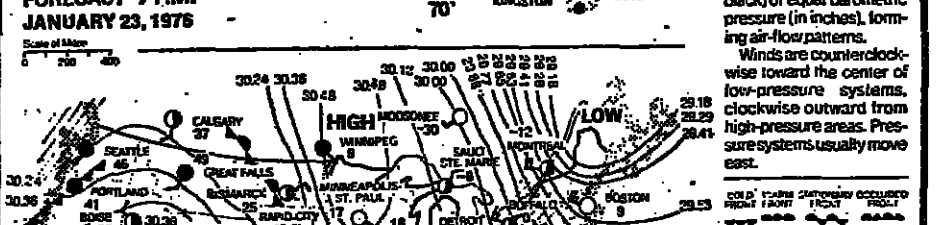
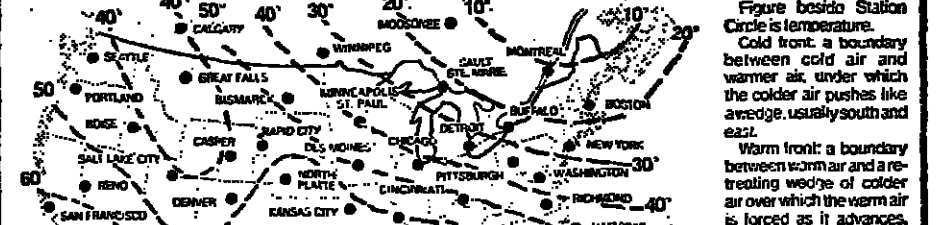
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Weather Reports and Forecast



The Torch of Champions

The Winter Olympics 1908-1976

Featuring Billy Kidd Olympic Ski Medalist



Tonight 10:30 A PRESENTATION OF WPTV PRODUCTIONS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING INDEX

Public Notices - 5100
Commercial Notices - 5102
Lost and Found - 5103
Public Notices - 5100
Commercial Notices - 5102
Lost and Found - 5103

ABROAD

City	Temp.	Wind	Bar.	Clouds
London	48	W 12	1015	Partly Cloudy
Paris	45	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Rome	52	W 8	1012	Partly Cloudy
Moscow	32	W 15	1005	Partly Cloudy
Beijing	28	W 10	1008	Partly Cloudy
Tokyo	35	W 12	1010	Partly Cloudy
Sydney	65	W 10	1015	Partly Cloudy
Auckland	62	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	58	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	55	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	52	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	50	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	48	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	45	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	42	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	40	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	38	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	35	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	32	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	30	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	28	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	25	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	22	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	20	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	18	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	15	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	12	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	10	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	8	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	5	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	2	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	0	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-2	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-5	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-8	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-10	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-12	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-15	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-18	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-20	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-22	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-25	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-28	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-30	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-32	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-35	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-38	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-40	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-42	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-45	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-48	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-50	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-52	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-55	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-58	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-60	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-62	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-65	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-68	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-70	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-72	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-75	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-78	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-80	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-82	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-85	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-88	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-90	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-92	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
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Dunedin	-98	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-100	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-102	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-105	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-108	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-110	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-112	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-115	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-118	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-120	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-122	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-125	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-128	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-130	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-132	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-135	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-138	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-140	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-142	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-145	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-148	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-150	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-152	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-155	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-158	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-160	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-162	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-165	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-168	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-170	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-172	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-175	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-178	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-180	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington	-182	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Christchurch	-185	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Dunedin	-188	W 10	1010	Partly Cloudy
Hamilton	-190	W 12	1012	Partly Cloudy
Wellington				

Doubts Are Raised on Why the Sun Shines

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

nuclear fires are now burning, was more rich in metals than its later accretion, forming the outer layer.

Nuclear reactions in the sun's core are temporarily "burning low," which could lead to an ice age when this effect reaches the surface.

The assumed energy source, in which nuclei of hydrogen atoms fuse to form helium nuclei and release energy, is incorrect, the actual reaction, perhaps, being one unknown to science.

The basic source of the dilemma has been the failure, in observations over the past three years, to observe a form of radiation from the sun that should occur if the accepted theory is correct. This is the emission of neutrinos as a by-product of the fusion reactions in the sun's core.

Neutrinos are remarkable in that, traveling at the speed of light, they can traverse vast amounts of matter—comparable to that of many suns—without impediment. So far as is known they have no mass and no electric charge. Those produced in the sun's core should reach the earth in less than 10 minutes.

No Detection at Homestake They have not, however, been observed with the giant neutrino detector deep in the South Dakota. It is operated by Dr. Raymond Davis Jr. of Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. The current "crisis" is discussed in the Science article by Drs. Davis and John N. Bahcall, a theorist at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J.

One of the exotic explanations, advanced by Dr. Bahcall and two colleagues several years ago, is that neutrinos are not, in fact, lacking in mass and are short-lived, decaying in less than the 10 minutes required for their flight from the sun.

Because of their special properties and the limited dimensions of any earth-based experiment there has been no way to test neutrino lifetimes in the laboratory. Drs. Bahcall and Davis note that the South Dakota detector is not sensitive to the less energetic neutrinos that would be produced in greater abundance by the assumed fusion reactions.

Lithium System Planned Development of a detection system based on lithium that would be sensitive to weaker neutrinos has begun, but the problems are formidable, the two men report.

The solar pulsations are reported in the January 15 issue of the British journal Nature. There have been several earlier reports of more rapid oscillations, notably by Dr. Henry A. Hill of the University of Arizona. These, however, did not provoke speculation that current models of the sun might be grossly in error.

Now Dr. Andrei B. Severny, director of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory in the Soviet Union, and two colleagues report in Nature an observation of solar pulsations at the rate of two hours and forty minutes.

"The simplest explanation," they wrote, "is that the oscillations consist of expansion and contraction with no change in the sun's shape. The slow rate, however, implies an internal structure of the sun seemingly incompatible with that assumed for energy generation by fusion.

Extravagant Explanation A "rather extravagant" explanation, the authors suggest, is that nuclear reactions, in particular the fusion of hydrogen nuclei, "are not responsible for energy production in the sun."

Alternately, they add, the oscillations may be in the so-called "football mode" in which the sun would alternately become elongated like a football, along one axis and then along an axis at right angles to that one.

The Soviet experiment could not discriminate between pulsations in which the sun expanded and contracted and those involving a change in its shape. The observations consisted of comparing certain characteristic wavelengths of light coming from the center of

the solar disc with similar emissions from the rim.

Movement of material at the disc center toward or away from the earth altered the wavelengths slightly relative to light from the rim. The indicated to-and-fro motion was about five miles.

The British observation, reported by three physicists from the University of Birmingham, was somewhat similar. In this case, however, wavelengths absorbed by the oscillating solar atmosphere were compared with similar wavelengths generated by laboratory means.

Cycle of Surface Motion As in the Soviet observations the surface of the sun seemed to be moving toward and away from the earth in a cycle of two hours and forty minutes. The observations were made from the Pic du Midi observatory in France during two days of clear weather. The Soviet readings were made over a cumulative period of 122 hours.

In an accompanying analysis, Drs. T. Christensen-Dalsgaard and Douglas O. Gough of Cambridge University in England point out that the slow oscillation rate could be explained if two conditions existed. These are that the oscillations are gravitationally controlled (as opposed to being a pressure wave effect) and that the deep interior of the sun is twice richer than supposed in heavy metals like iron.

If the latter were the case the interior of the sun, some argue, may be less transparent to radiation from its central nuclear reactions than had been supposed. The heat would then be removed by rising currents of gas, rather than by radiation, the core would be cooler and neutrino production would be less.

Episodic or Persistent If, theorists note, the oscillations prove episodic they may be started by such eruptions as solar flares. If they are persistent they may manifest activity in the presumed "fusion reactor" of the sun's core.

Dr. Hill's observations have been a by-product of his efforts to learn the extent to which the sun's shape may be flattened at the poles by a fast-rotating core. Little such flattening was observed but, by scanning the edge, or "limb," of the sun, he found it to be moving in and out at a variety of frequencies.

The more exotic explanations

for the paucity of solar neutrinos are listed in the Science article. The black hole proposal has been made by Dr. Donald D. Clayton of Rice University in Houston and two colleagues.

A black hole would be a body so dense its gravity would prevent even light from escaping. Inside a star such an object would generate energy by absorbing material in its vicinity.

According to Hoyle Sir Fred Hoyle, the British cosmologist, has proposed that the sun was formed in two stages billions of years apart. The first stage, constituting the inner half of the sun, is quite different in composition from the outer, younger half, the former being so opaque that radiation from the core cannot escape and must be removed by rising currents.

That the nuclear fires may currently be burning low, setting the stage for a future ice age, was suggested, among others, by Dr. William A. Fowler of the California Institute of Technology.

Drs. Bahcall and Davis say that, in facing the dilemma, many physicists believe astronomers "never really understand astronomical systems as well as they think they do" and have made incorrect assumptions as to the nature of the sun's interior.

On the other hand, the two scientists say, many astronomers lay the blame on physicists for erring on the basic physics of fusion reactions. This week several theorists said they hoped careful and prolonged observation of solar oscillations would lead them out of the dilemma, and they predicted that the solution would not have recourse to such exotic explanations as black holes.

for refusing to answer the first question put to him of where he was last July 30, the day that Mr. Hoffa disappeared.

Two days ago the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in Cincinnati, upheld the contempt charges against him.

Today, after having again been ordered by Judge Freeman to purge himself before the grand jury, Mr. Andretta answered that question and numerous others, according to his lawyer. But Mr. Bufalino refused to say how Mr. Andretta answered the question of where he was on July 30.

The testimony of Mr. Andretta is considered a key to back up other testimony by two previous witnesses who have implicated Thomas Andretta and the Briguglio's in the disappearance of Hoffa.

Mr. Andretta came out repeatedly to repeat the question to his attorney, and Mr. Bufalino advised him how to answer, sometimes jotting down a reply on a legal pad.

Mr. Bufalino said that he did not want to let the prosecution, headed by Robert Ozer, head of the Organized Crime Task Force here, to ask a "double zinger," which his client would try to answer honestly but which might unwittingly leave him open to perjury charges.

Mr. Andretta has been given immunity before the grand jury but it does not prevent him from being indicted for perjury if he lies in his testimony.

Mr. Ozer, in a hearing before Judge Freeman, said that the constant consultation and veiling of questions had delayed the completion of the testimony. Judge Freeman sent Mr. Andretta back to jail, pending another appearance next Tuesday at 10 A.M.

District Court Judge Ralph Freeman had put Mr. Andretta in jail on December 11 after having cited him for contempt

TEAMSTER HEARD IN HOFFA INQUIRY

Brother of a Suspect Is Witness in Detroit

By AGIS SALPUKAS Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Jan. 22—Stephen Andretta, a New Jersey teamster, appeared today before a Federal grand jury investigating the disappearance of James R. Hoffa, the former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and reportedly began to answer the jury's questions.

Mr. Andretta is the brother of Thomas Andretta, who along with Salvatore and Gabriel Briguglio, all New Jersey teamsters, have been described by a government informant as having kidnapped and murdered Mr. Hoffa, according to Federal prosecutors.

Stephen Andretta went in and out of the jury room 25 times today.

He consulted with his attorney, William E. Bufalino, on almost every question that was asked him. And at the instruction of Mr. Bufalino he asked about 30 questions of the grand jury.

Mr. Bufalino said the questions Mr. Andretta asked of the grand jury concerned the makeup of the jury, the nature of the immunity granted Mr. Andretta, whether he was under investigation and what agencies were investigating him.

District Court Judge Ralph Freeman had put Mr. Andretta in jail on December 11 after having cited him for contempt

NEWSMEN WARY ON PRIVACY LAW

Ask Balance in Rights of Press and of Individuals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—New Federal laws and regulations designed to protect individual rights to privacy were described today as "a dangerous step toward the wholesale conversion of public records to private records."

Witnesses told the Federal Privacy Protection Study Commission that free access by the press to the records of government agencies was the only assurance that the public would know how billions of dollars in tax money was being spent.

The commission heard the testimony at the latest in a series of hearings held to get opinions on the effect of the Privacy Act, which became law last September.

Jack Landau, representing the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, said government agencies "are now waving the Privacy Act around" and citing it as grounds for denying newsmen access to records.

James E. Donohue, representing the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said, "We are concerned that the push for privacy not be extended to infringe upon the First Amendment rights of the press to gather and disseminate news to the public, so that public business shall remain the public's business."

Other witnesses were Emanuel Kay of the National Newspaper Association and Richard M. Schmidt Jr. of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Kay noted that striking a balance between individual privacy and the public's right

TO KNOW REQUIRED WITHIN

statements of a governmental official or examining the life of an important figure may well cause resentment to both the individual and his family.

The witnesses also noted that the new law is a step toward the disclosure of information that has been withheld from the public for years.

The attorney who filed suit in Federal court in Tennessee for refusing to disclose ground information, Robert J. Tennessee, a member of the commission and is heading a study on the effects of freedom of information on the press.

Members of the commission questioned the wisdom of solving conflicts between the public's right to know and the individual's right to privacy.

"We are asking for the faith and let us make these decisions," said the Privacy Act.

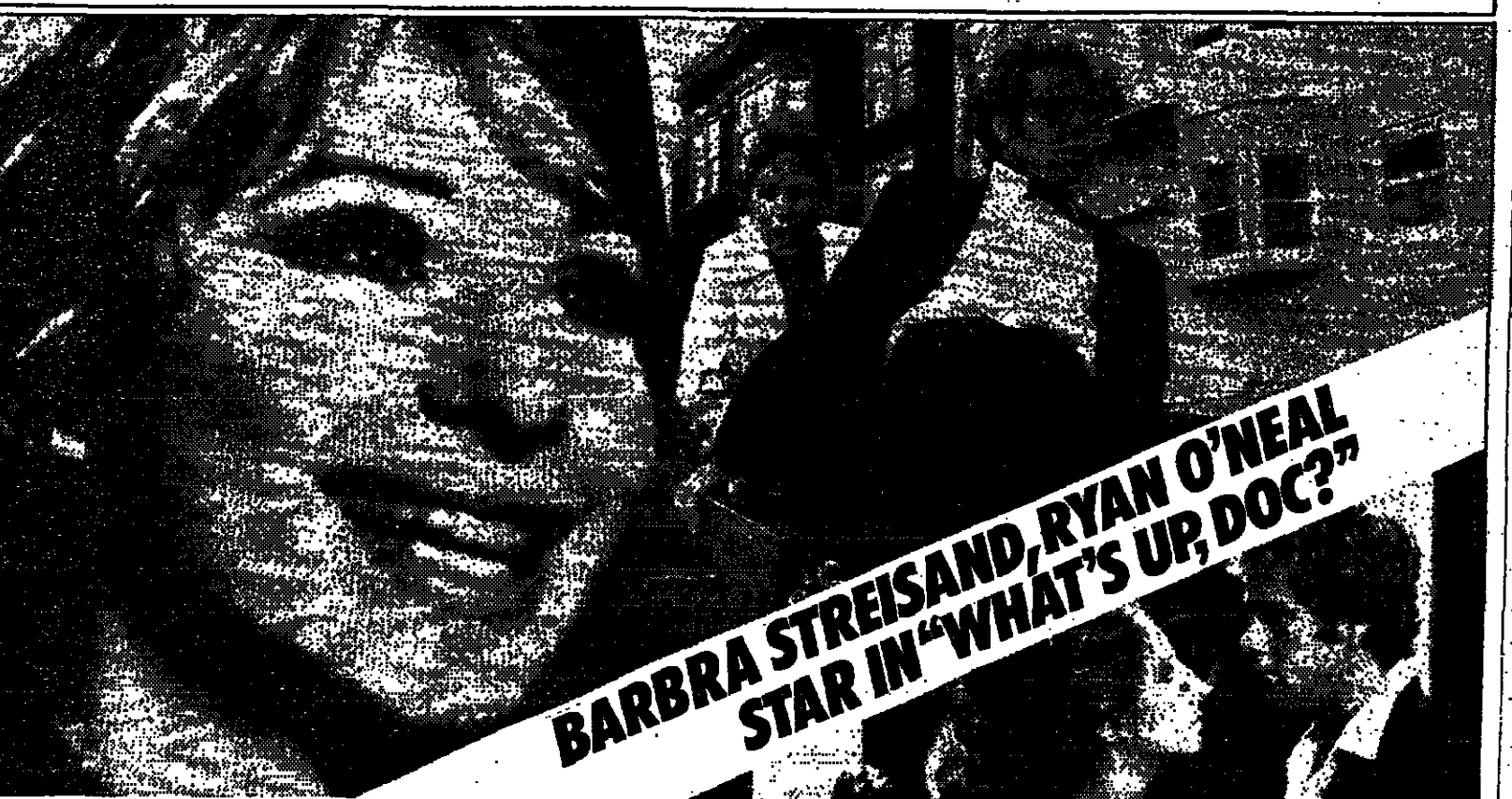
Freedom of information and the Freedom of Information Act were drawn up by individuals who were not government officials.

The Privacy Act, which was passed by Congress in 1974, is a balance between individual privacy and the public's right



SUPER FUN! SUPER GUEST STARS!
SUPER ALL-FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT!

New Show Meet television's newest, brightest comedy-variety team, Donny and Marie Osmond! TONIGHT'S GUESTS: LEE MAJORS, THE OSMOND BROTHERS, FARAH FAWCETT-MAJORS AND THE ICE VANITIES. SPECIAL GUEST: PAUL LYNDE. SPECIAL APPEARANCES BY VINCENT PRICE, KAREN VALENTINE AND MONTY HALL.
DONNY AND MARIE
8:00PM



BARBRA STREISAND, RYAN O'NEAL
STAR IN "WHAT'S UP, DOC?"

First Time on TV An outrageous love-comedy about an absent-minded young professor, an open-minded young woman, one suitcase full of rocks, one suitcase full of money. It'll keep you rocking with laughter!
ABC FRIDAY NIGHT MOVIE
9:00PM

COLOSSAL STUPENDOUS TREMENDOUS

Presenting The High-Flying **HAMBURG CIRCUS** The Big, **BIG SHOW** of Europe

Starring The One and The Only **Max Niedermayer BEARS**

The Gravity-Defying Daredevils of the Air **THE FLYING PALACIOS**

Plus The Incredible **FISCHER ELEPHANTS!**

Host **BILL BLXBY**

8 TONIGHT CBS 02

ON FRIDAY AT 10 PM CHANNEL 1

10 Cents Postage Found Good on First-Class Mail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI)—The United States Postal Service is still delivering first-class mail bearing only 10 cents postage and making no effort to collect a recent three cents minimum increase for such letters, the Scripps-Howard News Service reported today.

In a test mailing of letters addressed to individuals in 17 American cities, Richard Starnes, a reporter, said that "without exception" all the sample letters with 10 cents postage were delivered with no claim for additional postage.

A Postal Service spokesman said that the post office had not granted any grace period beyond one or two days after the new rate went into effect Dec. 31, the report said.

The spokesman was at a loss to explain how 40 letters mailed to cities throughout the country went through without a hitch, although bearing only 10 cents postage, wrote Mr. Starnes.

Paula Ripberger vs Carmen Salvino

Age 24, Height 5'6", Weight 126, Right-handed, Open Bowling Title 71 & 75, Bowler of the Year, Bowling Writers Assn., in PBA 75 Prize list, 4th in PBA 75 Averages.

Age 42, Height 6'2", Weight 185, Right-handed, 11th in All-Time PBA Prize list, PBA '62 Nat'l Champion, Elected to PBA Hall of Fame 1974, 14 PBA Tour Titles.



Three pins win this tense match between two of America's most colorful bowlers. Challenge of The Sexes also presents Olympic Gold Medalists Micki King vs Ken Sitzberger in diving competition; Join Suzy Chaffee and Vin Scully for this week's male vs female competition on the CBS Sports Spectacular.

Challenge of The Sexes

8:30pm Saturday CBS 2

ADAMS CHRONICLES

One (1758-1770)



... of age of John Adams. His courtship of Abigail Smith ... commitment to the liberty movement.

... Now Night at 8 on WNET, Channel 13. PBS

... ced by WNET/13, New York, for PBS. Made possible by ... from the National Endowment for the Humanities, The ... W. Mellon Foundation, and Atlantic Richfield Company.

WOMAN ALIVE!

AN ENCORE PRESENTATION OF THE ACCLAIMED SERIES. A CELEBRATION AND A CANDID EXPLORATION. BY WOMEN—FOR EVERYONE.

... ON FRIDAY NIGHTS AT 10:30

... CHANNEL 13 PBS

TV Review

'Popi,' Osmonds Begin, Replacing Old Series

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

The new series, midseason replacements for canceled flops, are beginning to trickle into prime time, but the accumulation so far hardly amounts to a small puddle.

CBS' "Popi," which has moved into the 8:30 P.M. slot on Tuesday, is at least pleasant. Yes, it might be considered merely the Puerto Rican version of the Italian "Joe and Sons," which it is replacing. Like Joe, Abraham Rodriguez, the Popi (or father) of the title, is a single parent with two young sons. And with three jobs needed for survival in New York, Popi is even more working class than Joe.

Using poverty as a comedy foil, he has his limits (his pocket is empty but his heart is full), explain the ads, but the sympathetic portrait of a Puerto Rican family on national TV can be valuable. Between the standard inanities of sit-com plotting, "Popi" seems to be aiming a degree of attractive sensitivity toward its characters.

As Popi Hector Elizondo is both very funny and dignified. The series demands, further sampling, but Mr. Elizondo and a generally appealing cast make it very promising.

Over at ABC, executives have apparently decided to escalate the battle for young viewers. If, as alleged, the bulk of prime-time weekly entertainment is shaped for the mentality of a 12-year-old, ABC now seems on the verge of robbing the cradle.

The production slides from musical comedy to high drama, from Keystone Kops car chases to straight forward sincerity. The result is less objectionable than confusing.

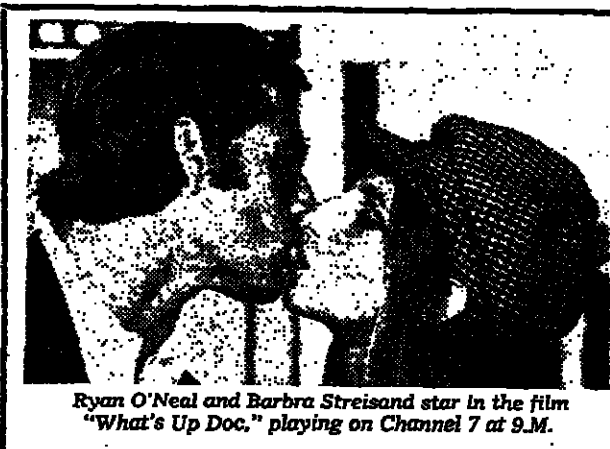
The story is little more than an anecdote in the life of the jazz musician. The year is 1931. Mr. Armstrong is being victimized by a slimy white agent played by Red.

The treatment is terribly uneven, but Ben Vereen is superb in the lead. The slight, over-energetic performer uses speed and restraint to concoct an impersonation of the musician that carefully avoids ripoff in favor of admiring tribute.

Mr. Vereen and the music track, including more than a half-dozen Armstrong signature numbers, make "Louis Armstrong" a worthwhile watch. The producers are Stan Meyer Jr. and Betty L. Myjes. The executive producer is Dick Berg.

REMEMBER THE NEEDLES!
MORE TELEVISION ADVERTISING APPEARS ON PRECEDING PAGES.

Television



Ryan O'Neal and Barbra Streisand star in the film "What's Up Doc," playing on Channel 7 at 9 M.

Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
- 6:15 (7) News
- 6:20 (5) Friends
- 6:27 (5) Friends
- 6:30 (2) Beat of Sunrise Sem-
- (4) Knowledge
- (5) Read Your Way Up
- (7) Listen and Learn
- (8) News: Rushes Road
- (4) Post: Two-hour Bi-
- ennial program originat-
- ing in Missouri: Joe Gar-
- land, Robert Truham
- Daniel, Robert McFerrin
- (6) Huckleberry Hound
- (6) Good Morning Amer-
- ica: Warren Schore, Dr.
- Bary Grief, Helen Gurley
- Brown
- (11) Popeye and Friends
- 7:05 (13) Yoga for Health (R)
- 7:30 (2) News
- (5) Underdog
- (11) Hello, Cat
- (13) A Matter of Fiction
- 7:35 (2) News
- (13) Images and Things
- 8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
- (5) Super Bunny
- (9) Viewpoint on Nutrition
- (11) Magilla Gorilla
- 8:10 (13) The Metric System
- (5) The Flintstones
- (9) The Joe Franklin Show
- (11) The Little Rascals
- (13) Cover to Cover (R)
- 8:45 (13) Vegetable Soup (R)
- 9:00 (4) Not for the Truth
- (4) Not for Women Only: "The Life of a Model"
- (9) Dennis the Menace
- (7) The New York Dr. Joyce Brothers, Leonard Nimoy
- (11) Dream of Jeannie
- (2) Green Acres
- (9) Bewitched
- (11) Get Smart
- 10:00 (2) The Price Is Right
- (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes
- (7) MOVIE: "Hand in Hand" (1961). Loretta Bay, Philip Needs, John Gregson, Sybil Tamplin, Fanny Curson Tomer, sentimental but stirring British drama of two children exposed to religious bar-
- riers. Heavily recom-
- ended.
- (9) Romper Room
- (11) Gilligan's Island
- (13) The Howl of Insects
- 10:45 (13) Animals and Such (R)
- 10:50 (4) High Rollers
- (11) Abbott and Costello
- (13) The World of Insects
- 10:55 (13) 1976 (R)
- 11:00 (2) Gambit
- (4) Wheel of Fortune
- (5) Bewitched
- (8) Strategic Talk: "How Safe is It to Fly?"
- (11) Black Pride
- (13) The Metric System
- 11:20 (13) Know What I Mean?
- 11:30 (3) Love of Life
- (4) Hollywood Squares
- (5) Holiday Live! 90-minute special, "Housing in the Urban Environment"
- (2) Happy Days
- (11) Pulpit and People
- (13) The Humanized (R)
- 11:55 (2) News: Douglas Edwards

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) Young and Restless
- (4) Muppet Movie
- (7) Let's Make a Deal
- (9) News
- (11) 700 Club: Jeany Bar-
- rett
- (13) Short Story Showcase
- (2) The Electric Company
- 12:30 (2) Search for Tomorrow
- (4) Take My Advice
- (7) All My Children
- (9) Journey to Adventure
- (13) Teaching Special Chil-
- dren
- (13) Canasolendas
- 12:55 (4) NBC News
- 1:00 (2) The Tatletales
- (5) MOVIE: "A Midsum-
- mer Night's Dream" (1935). James Cagney, Mickey Rooney, Olivia de Havilland, Anita Louise. Very good indeed and the photography, decor and music are scoring Best is Mick's Puck

Evening

- 6:00 (2) News
- (9) Bewitched

8:00 P.M. High Flying Hamburg Circus (2)

8:00 P.M. Sanford and Son (4)

8:00 P.M. Donny and Marie (7)

10:00 P.M. Police Story (4)

- (7) Ryan's Hope
- (11) Movie: "The Patty Grit" (1950). Robert Cummings, Joan Caulfield. Mild little cream puff, some permiss (11) News
- (13) The Electric Company
- (31) Sesame Street
- 1:30 (2) As the World Turns
- (7) Days of Our Lives
- (7) Rhyme and Reason
- (11) Joy's Fun School
- (13) Bread and Butterflies
- 1:45 (13) Uncle Sam's
- 2:00 (7) 20,000 Pyramids
- (11) Courtship of Eddie's Father
- (13) Ecology (R)
- (7) One Life to Live
- 2:30 (13) Calling Captain Con-
- sumer
- 2:30 (2) The Guiding Light
- (4) The Doctors
- (7) The Neighbors
- (11) Family Affair
- (13) In and Out of Focus
- 2:45 (13) Basic Earth Science
- (5) News
- (9) Take Kerr
- 3:00 (2) All in the Family (R)
- (7) The Dick Van Dyke Show
- (5) Casper
- (7) General Hospital
- (13) The Lucy Show
- (7) The New York Friends
- (13) Western Civilization
- (31) Cityscope
- 3:30 (2) Match Game
- (13) Muppet Mouse Club
- (7) One Life to Live
- (9) Lassie
- (11) Magilla Gorilla
- (13) "Al Chis Chis" (R)
- (11) Kip's Story
- 4:00 (4) Mike Douglas: Steve Allen, co-host, Richard Dreyfuss, Jaye Meadows, Vairi Bromfield
- (4) Robert Young: Family Doctor
- (7) Rin Tin Tin
- (7) Edge of Night
- (9) MOVIE: "Wreck of the Mary Deare" (1959). Charles Hinton, Gary Cooper, Michael Redgrave, Sally Williams. Molar-scar thriller, good plot, but some flights of fancy in room, middle. Best of all is the opening (11) Batman
- (13) Consumer Survival Kit (R)
- 4:30 (7) The Monkees
- (7) Movie: "Hurry Sun-
- down" (1967). (Part II) Michael Caine, Jane Fonda, Robert Hooks, Diahann Carroll, Harry H. off. Dreadful
- (11) Superman
- (13) Susanna Street
- 5:00 (2) Dinah! Roberta Peters, Charles Nelson Reilly, Mike Farrell, et al.
- (4) News: Two Hours
- (3) Brady Bunch
- (11) Gilligan's Island
- (13) The Flintstones
- 5:30 (11) Dream of Jeannie
- (13) Mister Rogers (R)
- (31) Zoom

Radio

- 8:30-9:00 WNYC-FM: Overture to Solomonic Hands; Puzo Cello Concerto; Popper; Symphony No. 56. Haydn.
- 8:30-9:00 WNYC-FM: Scherzo Capriccioso; Symphony No. 1; Dvorak; Mass in C minor; Mozart.
- 8:30-9:00 WQXR: Cleveland Orchestra; The Flauto; Strauss; The Fairy's Kiss; Concerto; Gypsy Baron Overture; Strauss; La Valse; Ravel; By The Sea; Debussy; Strauss; 12:06-1:00 WQXR: Artists in Concert. Allen Weiss, host. (live) Mark Westcott, pianist. Chromatic Toccata; Fugue; Bach; Variations in D; Brahms; Piano Sonata, Keats.

Cable TV

- TELEPROMPTER MANHATTAN Channel 10 P.M. 7:00 Sports Watch with Jim Miller and Don Jackson. 7:30 BASKETBALL: Knicks vs. Philadelphia '76ers. MANHATTAN CABLE Channel E P.M. 7:30 BASKETBALL: Knicks vs. Philadelphia '76ers.

News Broadcasts

- All News: WCBS, WINS, WNBC, Hourly on the Hour: WQXR, WJLK, WCAU, WNBC, WNCN, WNEW-AM, WOR, WSOU. Five Minutes to the Hour: WABC (also five minutes to the half-hour), WNYC, WPIX, WREG, WFSB. (Summers Past the House) WFLX, WTVT, WTVT, On the Hair Home: WPAT, WVDI, WLIR, WNBC, WCAU, WNNI. 6:30 Hour: WBAL. 6:30-7:00 WNYC-AM: Public Forum. "Adopting the Hispanic Child." 6:30-7:00 WNYC-FM: Kaldescope. Martin Amis, author of "Dead Babies," guest. 10:00-10:30 WOR-AM: In Cooperation. John Huston, director, guest. 10:30-11:00 WNYC-AM: Barry Gwy. Discussion. 11:00-11:30 WQXR: In Touch. Series for the blind and physically-impaired. 11:00-11:30 WQXR: Radio Unconscionable. Talk call-in. 11:00-11:30 WNYC-AM: Long John Nebel and Candy Jones. Discussion.

Now.

From now on, there could be a new cigarette for you. Consider the reasons:

Now is lowest in 'tar' and nicotine of all cigarettes.

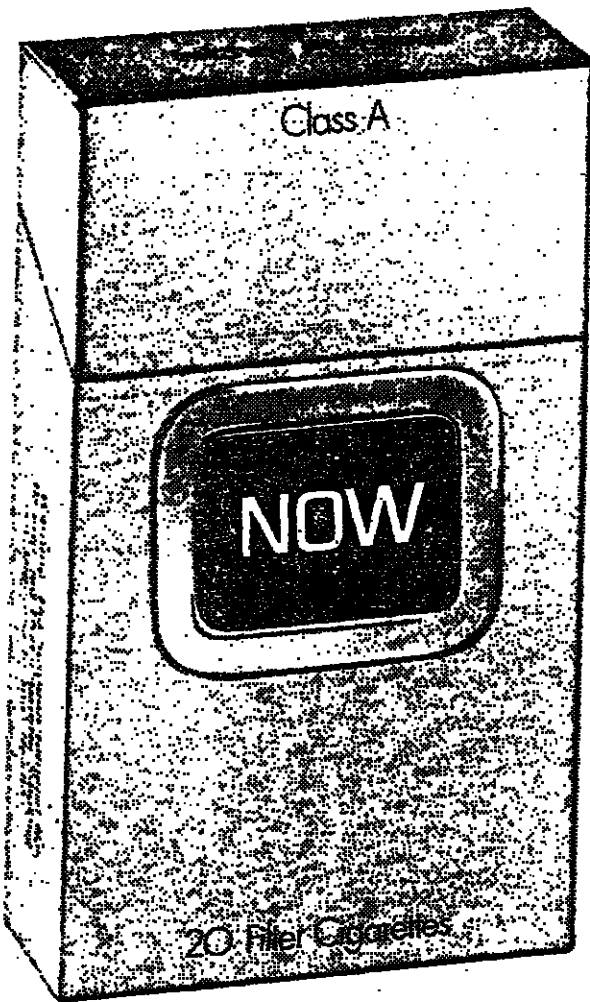
Now also brings you real smoking satisfaction. The taste is mild and pleasant.

Although it is lowest in 'tar' and nicotine, it draws free and easy.

Now has a unique specially designed filter which makes all this possible for the first time.

Now comes in both filter and menthol. Whichever you smoke, you now get the lowest 'tar' and nicotine with Now.

Lowest in 'tar' and nicotine, pleasing flavor, easy draw. If this is what you've been looking for, discover Now for yourself. Now.



FILTER AND MENTHOL
2 mg. tar,
.2 mg. nicotine

Now. The lowest 'tar' of all cigarettes.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

FILTER, MENTHOL: 2 mg. tar, .2 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette by FTC method.

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